

"THE CROWN DRAMA"
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST
COMFORTABLE THEATRE
IN BOMBAY

VOL. V NO. 286

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1917.

TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 10,000,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:
Calcutta Chittagong Mombassa
Bombay Rangoon Nairobi
Madras Mandalay Nakuru
Karachi Colombo Kisumu
Lahore Kandy Jinja
Amritsar Newera-Eliya Kampala
Delhi Aden (Camp) Entebbe
Cawnpore Aden (Steamer) Tanga, East
Cochin Zanzibar Dar-es-Salaam, East Africa

Agents in New York and South America:
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 500 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia.

Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE

BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1888.

Subscribed Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital Yen 36,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:

Antung Hsein Calcutta Ryojin (Port Arthur)

Changchun London San Francisco

Dairen (Dalne) Lyons Shanghai

Hankow (Mukden) Sydney

Hongkong Nagasaki (Australia)

Honolulu Newchwang Seattle (U.S.A.)

Kobe New York Tientsin

Los Angeles Osaka Tokyo

Liaoyang (Cal U.S.A.) Peking Tsingtau

Singapore

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. TIGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 1,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 50,00,000

RESERVE FUND Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Head Office.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance may be payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed Rs. 20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds Rs. 38,00,000
Annual Income exceeds .. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN THE

THE NATIONAL

INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices insuring policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,

Bombay and Deccan.

42, Meadows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company,

FUNDS OVER | CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Orsental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD.

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY

MASSAGE

Separate arrangement for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE

THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,

Bombay No. 4.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT MATUNGA DHARAVI ROAD.

Under instruction from Messrs. Khanderao Land & Mehta, Attorneys for the mortgagees, Messrs. Khanderao Land & Mehta, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 30th Nov. 1917, sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.), the premises on account and risk of the mortgagees, Messrs. Ramavtar Ramasurup and Jammadas Farbhudas the following:

SCHEDULE A.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which Behramji Hirjeebhoy Warden is the owner, situated in Matunga Dharavi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 6246 square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 93, 332, 39, 265, 396, 415, 80, 205, 115, 360, 361, 367 and 390 Collectors New Nos. 12918, 12928, 13048, 12947, 13221 and New Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6/381, 1 and 2/369, 7-3-9 and 10/381, 3 and 5A/370, 1 and 2/371, 3-4 and 5/236, 1/372, 2/372, 4/372, 3/372, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Great Indian Peninsula Railway Harbour line on or towards the West and South by the property of Byramji Hirjeebhoy Warden and on or towards the North by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama.

SCHEDULE B.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Road or ground of which Behramji Hirjeebhoy Warden is the owner, situated in Matunga Dharavi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 6246 square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 93, 332, 39, 265, 396, 415, 80, 205, 115, 360, 361, 367 and 390 Collectors New Nos. 12918, 12928, 13048, 12947, 13221 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3-4-5 and 6/381, 1 and 2/369, 7-3-9 and 10/381, 3 and 5A/370, 1 and 2/371, 3-4 and 5/236, 1/372, 2/372, 4/372, 3/372, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Great Indian Peninsula Railway Harbour line on or towards the West and South by the property of Byramji Hirjeebhoy Warden and on or towards the North by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama.

The buildings tenements and messagings standing lying and being on both the pieces of land described in Schedule A and B herein above written being assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 7861 (3) Street No. 121B, Matunga Dharavi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply Messrs. Khanderao Land & Mehta, Solicitors at Church Gate Street or to the Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO MILLWOMENS & COLOUR MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES.

Under instructions from the offices concerned Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 1st proximo sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) on account and risk of the concerned.

32 casks of dyes of sulphur dark brown, Theonol brown, Theonol yellow, sulphur yellow, sulphur brown, etc. etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be paid for and cleared within 2 days.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 1st proximo at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.)

One pair of Shawls and one pair Kaundani.

On account of the concerned.

One pair of Shawls and one pair Kaundani.

1 Secondhand rubber tyre palanquin office shagran.

1 First class Arab horses (one bay and one chestnut).

The property of the Hon. Sir Basil Scott.

One English bred rubber tyre palanquin.

Brought in by Morgan with a strong bay Australian horse and a set of harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT PAREL TANK ROAD EITHER IN ONE LOT OR IN SEPARATE PLOTS.

Suit No. 36 of 1913.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver here, on Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on FRIDAY the 14th December, 1917, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, situate at Parel Tank Road, the following valuable piece of land either in one lot, or in separate plots:—

That piece or parcel of Government land, newly assessed, situate at Parel tank Road, without the Fort, within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the town and island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-six square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 37, Collector's New No. 16577, New Survey No. 238-2423, and another piece of freehold vacant land, forming part of the same Survey Number admeasuring five thousand square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1-2-223, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by Parel Tank Road, on or towards the South by the property of Harnasli Ardeshir Wadia on or towards the East by the Hindu cemetery, or on towards the North by the road leading to Hindu cemetery divided into 19 different plots of different areas as described hereunder, and more particularly marked out and delineated on the plan, which is open for inspection at the Office of the Auctioneers, and the Attorneys for the Vendor.

PLOTS IN SEPARATE LOTS.

Plot No. 1 1026-66 sq. yds.

Plot No. 2 942-66 sq. yds.

Plot No. 3 924-82 sq. yds.

Plot No. 4 924-82 sq. yds.

Plot No. 5 751-69 sq. yds.

Plot No. 6 725-76 sq. yds.

Plot No. 7 532-76 sq. yds.

Plot No. 8 660-89 sq. yds.

Plot No. 9 660-89 sq. yds.

Plot No. 10 709-66 sq. yds.

Plot No. 11 898-85 sq. yds.

Plot No. 12 1271-24 sq. yds.

Plot No. 13 1062-78 sq. yds.

Plot No. 14 670-73 sq. yds.

Plot No. 15 660-89 sq. yds.

Plot No. 16 560-89 sq. yds.

Plot No. 17 583-13 sq. yds.

Plot No. 18 701-49 sq. yds.

Plot No. 19 761-81 sq. yds.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel,

sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel,

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sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel,

sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel,

sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel,

'The

Silk you have been

admiring'

(1)

'YOUR TASTE'

(2)

'YOUR STYLE'

(3)

'YOUR FASHION'

These have been our Special and

Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been

'admiring' is available

— ONLY —

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHICH IS THE MOST POPULAR PLACE OF RESORT

IN BOMBAY TO-DAY?

Which is the place where large crowds gather every evening?

Which is the place where people get the best of things at the

cheapest imaginable price?

Which is the place where all you want is exhibited in a small

compass?

Which is the place where people economize money and try

their luck?

IT IS,

THE JAPANESE FINE ARTS,

NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK, ESPLANADE ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

Solicitors at "Cooks" Building, Hornby Road or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GADAG MILL SITUATE IN THE DECCAN BANK OFFICE BUILDING, THE DHARAVI DISTRICT.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Decan Bank, Poonah, in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Gadag Mills with land buildings, machinery, boilers, engines, etc., as it now stands.

The Mill has been working since the last 12 years. Yarn of 20 S. and 30 S. is turned out in this mill. There are 1,520 Mules and 11,000 Throstle Spindles and 24 Looms. The Mill is still working and is available for inspection of the bidders.

The above is a well developed concern comprising mill buildings and machinery of large value for ready use and it gives a very suitable opportunity to an energetic and enterprising merchant for earning large profits by investment of a comparatively small additional Capital for carrying on the working of the Mill.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Liquidators, Decan Bank Office Bhowani Peth Poonah, or to the Bank's Solicitors, Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay,

ADVERTISEMENT AND
SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 5 annas per insertion; every additional word 3 annas.
Advertisements are not received after 5 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or 3c. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to: THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, No. 3, Meadows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily.	Sunday.
Local	Rs. 30	Rs. 5
Up-country	35	6

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced SHORT-HAND WRITER. Apply to K. & S. MOTOR Co., Tardoo, Bombay. 1034

WANTED—TYPIST with Machine, salary Rs. 35 to 40. Apply with testimonials. SWADESHI STORES, "Times Building". 1027

WANTED—Two HINDOO CLERKS, knowing English, salary Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per month. Apply at once to M. M. ISPAHANY, 144, Mody Street, Fort. 1023

WANTED—A young HINDOO CLERK with a knowledge of English and accounts. Salary Rs. 25. Apply with certificates to SINGER & Co., Pylhoni. 1019

WANTED—TUTOR for boys to coach upto English third standard at Bandra for whole day. Apply stating educational abilities, to M. M. H. J. M. CHOTANI, Chotani Saw Mill, Sewri, Bombay. 1023

ELECTRICAL SALESMAN WANTED by British Firm. Thoroughly experienced man only, with extensive knowledge of the local market should apply. Salary required should be stated to Box No. 471, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 1036

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA—WANTED—A MATRON for the Children's Refuge on a salary of Rs. 50 to 75 per mensem according to qualifications with free quarters. Apply Jt. Hon. SECRETARY, opposite Procter Street, Girgaum Back Road. 1033

WANTED—An EXECUTIVE ENGINEER with Railway experience. Salary Rs. 350, rising to Rs. 450 per mensem by annual increments on approved service. Travelling allowance and Leave under State Railway Regulations. MANAGER AND ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, G. P. State Railway, Gondal. 1020

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of English, salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 250 a month. Only First and Second Class M.A.'s need apply. The applications with testimonials, stating age, previous experience, etc., should reach before the 10th December, 1917. THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Hindu College, DELHI. 1037

WANTED—One experienced qualified CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT and one CASHIER well conversant with English and Gujarati accounts. Cashier must give cash security. Apply in own handwriting with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to M. M. H. J. M. CHOTANI, Chotani Saw Mill, Sewri, Bombay. 1029

WANTED for service under the British East Africa Protectorate Government:—(a) ASSISTANT SURGEONS, Salary Rs. 300 per month; (b) SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, for military duty, Salary Rs. 200 per month with free rations and quarters; (c) SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON (SUPERNUMERARY), Salary Rs. 180 per month; (d) SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Medical Dept. Salary Rs. 150 per month with prospects of increase as vacancies occur to a maximum of Rs. 200 per month. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificates and diplomas to: MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents in India, East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 982

WANTED.

WANTED—Respectable CHIEF AGENTS in important centres of Bombay Presidency, C. P. and Native States for the Provincial Insurance Co., Ltd., on liberal terms. Rates of premiums moderate. Please apply to Secretaries, 98/4, Clive Street, Calcutta. 785

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Meadows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—ARGYLE CAR. 5 seater, Torpedo Body, 12 to 15 H.P., complete 5 Lamps, perfect running order. As good as new. Rs. 3,000. Apply HAJI AHMED OMER & SON, 229, Khoja Moholla, Khadak, Bombay. 990

BAND SAWING MACHINE—36" wood band sawing machine with cutting table, adjustable top saw pulley, fast and loose pulley. Rs. 2,000 f. o. r. Bombay. Write to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 975

FOR SALE—One DRUM and GREY WINDER in working order. For particulars apply to Messrs. POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Stores, Yarns and Machinery Merchants, Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 659

LATHE—A large 60" centre pulley turning, boring and facing Lathe, double geared, 4 step cone, movable tool rest, compound slide rest, countershaft. Rs. 5,500 f. o. r. Bombay. Write to Box No. 453, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 974

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MAJOR PORTER has MOVED his Surgical Nursing Home and Residence to 93, Nepan Sea Road, next door to Residuary House. 1003

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PENDING the construction of their own building the offices of M. M. PATHE FRERES have been REMOVED from Hornby Road to 1st FLOOR, No. 96, ESPLANADE ROAD, Next door to The National Bank of India Ltd., where all enquiries should be addressed in future. 810

THE CHHOI SILK MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 18th Dividend of Rs. 25 per share will be paid (on production of share certificates) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 24th November, 1917, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1917, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. and on Saturdays from 12 noon to 1.30 p.m. (B.T.)

By order of the Board,
CHHOI KOOKA DESAI & Co.,
Secretaries & Agents.
Bombay, 29th November, 1917. 1021

NOTICE.

ON and after November 28th the offices of the EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND will be at Waterloo Mansions, Esplanade Road.
Hours: 10 to 1. 985

THE KESAR INDIAN SUGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the shareholders of the said Company that the EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL Meeting called to day, is, on account of there being no quorum, adjourned to the 2nd December, 1917, Sunday at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.). The meeting shall be held at the registered office of the company 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

NAGINDAS & HARGOVINDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
80, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 29th November, 1917. 1035

NOTICE.

SOME of the friends and clients of the Undersigned as well as a few High Court Lawyers being under the misimpression that the Undersigned was the Defendant concerned in High Court Suit No. 366 of 1917, the Undersigned begs to notify his friends and constituents that he has not the remotest concern in the matter and that the Defendant in the said Suit was the Undersigned's brother Mr. Munche Shah N. Chandabhooy.

SHAPORJEE N. CHANDABHOY
Morarbhoy Building,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 26th November, 1917. 962

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on January 4th 1918. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10.30 a.m. About six scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and School Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 4th and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless Matriculates or School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 4th and the following days. All candidates must pass an Examination in Physical fitness held at the College on January 4th and the following days and must produce certificates of moral character. Further particulars may be obtained on application.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay 27th October, 1917. 485

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EXHIBITION OF FOODS AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF INDIAN PRODUCTION.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST THE EXHIBITION will be opened to the public from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. on FRIDAY, 30th November, 1917. Entrance as usual.

J. E. JACKSON,
Honorary Secretary.

EXHIBITION OF FOODS AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF INDIAN PRODUCTION.

N'MAS PRESENTS.

AN AUCTION SALE of TEA in 1 lb., 6 lb., 10 lb., and 20 lb. boxes will be held at the Town Hall, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3.45 p.m. The whole of the Tea has been presented by Members of the Indian Tea Association and is the finest that can be produced. The full proceeds will be given to the Funds of the Exhibition and Grand Fairs. Orders stating quantity of Tea required and limit of price, with remittance, should be sent to the Undersigned at once. Remittance will be returned if the limits are exceeded.

HAROLD W. NEWBY,
Indian Tea Association Hall,
Town Hall, Bombay.

J. E. JACKSON,
Hon. Secretary, Exhibition.

GRAND AUCTION.

AT 6.30 ON FRIDAY NOVEMBER THE 30TH AT THE FANCY FAIR (ELPHINSTONE GARDENS.)

BEAUTIFUL specimens of Bagdad manuscript presented to her Excellency Lady Willingdon by the Mercantile Community of Bagdad, will be auctioned by the Earl of Lathom between the Band Stand and the Christmas Tree. 1032

"OUR DAY."

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES have been sold by Running Auction: Bids will be received from day to day by the Honorary Treasurer "Our Day" at the National Bank of India, opposite the Currency Office and the latest offers will be posted frequent intervals above the articles. Bidding closes at 5 p.m. on the 11th.

The articles will be sold separately.

(1) A FRENCH VERNIT MARTIN FAN, (2) A GOLD VANITY CASE, (3) A CRYSTAL BOX (4), (5) 2 GOLD PENDANTS (6) A WORK BAG.

They will be on view in the window of the Currency Office in Hornby Road and will be sold by Running Auction. Bids will be received from day to day by the Honorary Treasurer "Our Day" at the National Bank of India, opposite the Currency Office and the latest offers will be posted frequent intervals above the articles. Bidding closes at 5 p.m. on the 11th.

The articles will be sold separately.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on TUESDAY, the 12th day of December, 1917, for the construction of chawls including bathing place and sanitary fittings for the Health Department at Dadar.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.
5. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.
6. The rates must be carefully entered by the intending tenders and no variation or alteration therein will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the tenders are opened.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKINSON,
B.Sc., M.J.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 29th November, 1917. 1039

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of GORDHANDAS KHATTAR, Merchant and Mill Agent, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant. Decceased.

1. Bai VIJAYE, widow of the deceased of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
2. TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS and
3. TULSIDAS GORDHANDAS, sons of the above-named deceased, Merchants and Mill Agents, also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants also residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, three of the executors named in the Will of the above-named deceased.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-third day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

(Seal of the High Court at Bombay.)

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 29th day of November, 1917.
Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. C. C. NORONHA has contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Fazzandri land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in Bombay, without the Fort on the North side of New Cavel Street, containing by admeasurement 105 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded on the East by the property No. 117 formerly belonging to C. F. D'Mello and the Confraternity of St. Francis De Assis on the West by the house of Madhav Rao Trimback on the North by Cavel Street and on the South by the property formerly belonging to J. C. Dias and now being belonging to Javer Jagjiwan and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 124 and are now assessed under C Ward No. 3751 and Street No. 98 which said piece of land and premises are in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 26th day of November 1917.
M. J. P. de ANDRADE,
for Messrs. Edgell Gubbins Wadia & Co. 1031,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DHANJISHAW PESTONJI NAXAVATI has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property:—All persons having any claim or interest in or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the stables and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chandanwady, otherwise called Ropa Lane, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 335 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8209 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3745, and which said land and buildings are assessed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation under Ward No. 3235 and Street No. 5 and which said premises are of the Tenon and Tax Tenure and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate in the Eastern Side of the Chandanwady Lane without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 155 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors Old No. 550, New No. 2771, Old Survey No. 69 and New Survey No. 8217 and bounded on the East by a sweepers' passage belonging to the house of Sorabji Thootli, on the West by the Public Road called Chandanwady Lane, on the North by the property of Manojkji Hormusji Vajifdar and on the South by the property of Hormusji Nowroji Vysna and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 3235 and Street No. 5 and which said premises are of the Tenon and Tax Tenure and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1917.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, 1030
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SURJI MOJARI, a merchant, late of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant. Deceased RATTANSRY SURJI, of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Eka Street, outside the Fort. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

(Seal of the High Court at Bombay.)

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 19th day of November, 1917.
Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR and CHHOTUBHAI, Petitioner's Attorneys.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Expert preparation as for the last seventeen years for High Commercial, Banking, Accountancy and Secretarial appointments or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditors Diploma Examinations a speciality.

Prospectus on application. 805

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions

EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6.30 AND 9.45 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA FROM 6.30 8.15 & 10 P. M.

EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6.30 and 9.45 p. m.

The Super Sensational Serial
THE

"IRON CLAW"

"IRON CLAW"

featuring the famous "Exploits of Elaine" Trio

PEARL WHITE

GREIGHTON HALE

SHELDON LEWIS

This week two episodes

"THE DOUBLE RESURRECTION"

"THE UNMASKING OF DAVY"

"THE LAUGHING MASK"

WHAT IS HE?
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 2 to 4 As.

EMPIRE

Bombay's Most Beautiful Picture Theatre

ANOTHER FINE GOLD ROOSTER
at 6.30, 8.15 & 10 p. m.

SHAKESPEARE'S MASTERPIECE
"KING LEAR"

The Tragic story of King Lear and his youngest daughter "CORDELIA."

A Topical film of
Universal Importance.

THE NATIONAL FETE OF
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Spectacular Scenes of these
famous celebrations specially
taken for Exhibition in all civilized
countries.

PATHE'S LATEST
GAZETTE

MUTT & JEFF

The Cartoon Comedians.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

LAMINGTON ROAD.

T-O-N-I-G-H-T

WILLIAM COURTENAY AND LILLIAN GREUZE

IN

"THE RECOIL"

A Gold Rooster Play in 5 Acts.

A thrilling episode of U. S. Secret Service.

ALSO FRENCH TANKS

Latest French Official Films.

Showing these wonderful machines on the actual battlefield.

PATHE GAZETTE Latest.

"A FIT OF JEALOUSY" Comic.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

TIME—7, 8.45 and 10.30 p.m. Daily. Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.

ALL INDIA OPEN SPORTS

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

Will take place on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st
on the OVAL.

FIRST RACE will be run at 3 p. m. SHARP.

Over 160 entries from all parts of the country.

Tickets to enclosure Rs. 2, Re. 1 & As. 8.

can be had at all Y. M. C. A's. or on the GROUND.

Look out for the most sensational event in Bombay.

Coming!

Coming!!

MISS TARABAI

THE INDIAN RAJPUT LADY SANDOW

together with her champion troupe of Philippine and Indian Star artists.

MISS TARABAI'S feats of strength are the most wonderful
startling and marvellous—you will be simply amazed
and astounded!

BE READY FOR THE

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

On Wednesday December 5th at 9.30 p. m. (S. T.)

At Lamington Road, near Grant Road Station,
opposite the Precious Cinema

WHAT MISS TARABAI WILL DO?—WELL
See her feats and deeds yourself.

In those feats which exhibit sheer strength, Miss Tarabai
is quite unique.

Watch for further particulars in these columns.

AMUSEMENTS:

ROYAL OPERA
HOUSEBOMBAY'S MOST
CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE PRESENT
BILL.

EVERY NIGHT AT 6-45 & 10

POPULAR PICTURES.

"THE FAITH OF A CHILD"

A WONDERFUL INDIAN WAR STORY
WRITTEN BY AN INDIAN, AND ACTED
BY CONVALESCENT INDIAN SOLDIERS.

"THE GOLDEN BELT"

A powerful drama.

"ROBINET AS A COWBOY"

A Comic Story of the Wild West.

PATHE GAZETTE
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST
THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Re. 2.

REMEMBER

BEGINNING DECEMBER
SHOW

"OUR DAY."

GREATER SUCCESS
THAN EVER!
PACKED NIGHTLY!!

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p. m.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE.

Presents

A STUPENDOUS
GALA ATTRACTION!!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Tom Melbourne's
REVUE AND COMEDY CO.

including

MR. TOM MELBOURNE
MISS EILEEN MELBOURNE
MISS ROSIE CASTELLO
MISS PEGGY CASTELLO
MISS LAURA DIAMONDIN A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
THE

GIRLS HE LOVED

SEE THE

GIRL FROM ENGLAND
GIRL FROM SPAIN
GIRL FROM FRANCE
GIRL FROM JAPAN
GIRL FROM BOMBAY.

AND DON'T MISS TO SEE

TOM MELBOURNE

AS THE BACHELOR.

The Musical Comedy will be preceded by a
Pot Pourri of songs, Burlesques etc. by the
various Artists.

"OUR DAY"

THE AJMER LUCKY BAG.

Tickets Rs. 1 each, may be obtained from
the Honorary Treasurer c/o Alliance Bank
of Simla, Limited, Ajmer, and are avail-
able up to the 6th December.For every Book of twenty tickets sold one
complimentary Ticket will be given FREE.Valuable prizes have already been re-
ceived, a Motor Car, Horses, several pairs
of Bullocks, Buffaloes, Shot Guns, Rifles,
Gramophones, Pianos, Jewellery, Pictures,
Furniture, Ornaments, Elephant Tusks,
Provisions, Musical Instruments, Daggers,
Swords, over Rs. 5,000 in cash prizes, and
many others too numerous to mention.A list of these valuable prizes can be
had on receipt of two annas.BUY A TICKET, IF NOT SELL A
BOOK OF TICKETS, WHICH WILL EN-
TITLE YOU TO A FREE TICKET.

MAKE A POINT OF SEEING

The famous champion flyweight boxer

JIMMY WILDE

featured with an all star cast

IN

the five reel all-British production

A PIT BOY'S
ROMANCEthe greatest boxing film ever screened
AND
that great world famous comedian

BILLY WEST

in a two reel side splitting comic
FAMOUS CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S DOUBLE
Thriller Nightly: 7, 8-45, 10-30
USUAL HALF RATE'S.

AT

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-MORROW

an unique event in the history of
filmdom in India.The world famous man-monkey
shown in

CHUMS

(a four-reel drama).

The best monkey film ever shown
here.

CONSUL III

is the only monkey in the world
that lives exactly as a man.

Come and see him

AT

NEW
ALEXANDRA

(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET).

Telephone 1882.

YOUR WASTE PAPER.

WHAT BECOMES OF IT?

Don't throw it away. Every
scrap can be made good use of.Hand it over to the Salva-
tion Army to be used for Paper-
making. And,—(1) You will help to carry on the good
work the Salvation Army is doing.(2) You will help to find work for the
many POOR who are dependent on us
daily.(3) You will be assisting an Indian
Industry by supplying material for Paper-
making.

PAPER MILLS ARE HERE IN BOMBAY.

We supply bags and collect anywhere.

We pay freight on any waste paper sent
from the mofussil.

THE SALVATION ARMY

KING EDWARD VII INDUSTRIAL HOME.

Ripon Road, Jacob's Circle.

BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 2416.

MARTIN'S
APOL & STEEL
PILLSA French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of
Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first
sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be
administered. These pills are recommended by the best
gynecologists. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/-
MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

As Cheap As Charming.

These toys are generally much appreci-
ated by everybody for their cheapness, bri-
lliancy and excellency, and are specially
suitable for children as their playful and
instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have A Set.

Order from:—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARES CITY.

Free! Free! Free!

THE RIGHT BOOK

FOR

THE RIGHT OCCASION

You need it, your family needs it
Your friends need it, your brethren need
it for the up-lift of yourself,
Your family and your country.

VAIDYA VIDYA

A book containing 20 useful medica
topics arranged according to the different
stages of human life.RAJ VAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI,
JAMNAGAR-KATHIAWAR.

Bombay Branch—187, Kalbadevi Road.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 28th.	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	30.20
" Imports	30.20
Mid. Americans spot trading value	22.47
" Egyptian F.G.F. spot trading value	32.20
New York 11 a.m. (As known to Liver-	
pool at closing time)	
Jan.	30.33
Mar.	28.90
May	28.62
Jul.	27.75

New Orleans 10 a.m.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 28th.

New Contracts:	
Months.	Closing prices.
January	22.39
March	22.36
May	22.36
July	22.36
September	22.36
November	22.36
January	22.36
March	22.36
May	22.36
July	22.36
September	22.36
November	22.36

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 28th.

New Contracts:	
Months.	To-day's price.
January	22.36
March	22.36
May	22.36
July	22.36
September	22.36
November	22.36
January	22.36
March	22.36
May	22.36
July	22.36
September	22.36
November	22.36

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 28th.

New Contracts:	
Months.	To-day's price.
January	22.36
March	22.36
May	22.36
July	22.36
September	22.36
November	22.36

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 28th.

M.G. Bengal Good	17.70
" " Fully Good	17.85
" " Fine	18.10
" " No. 1 Oomra Good	18.16
" " " Fully Good	18.36
" " " Fine	18.56
" " Broach Good	21.14
" " " Fully Good	21.34
" " " Fine	21.54
" " Solade Good	17.52
" " " Fully Good	17.72
" " " Fine	18.02

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 28th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" to Continent	19,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	71
Demand Bills	4,75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	71

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	35,000
Futures at New York Jan.	29.20
" Feb.	29.10
" Mar.	28.85
" Apr.	28.60
" May	28.35
" Jun.	28.10
" Jul.	27.85
" Aug.	27.60
" Sep.	27.35
" Oct.	27.10
" Nov.	26.85
" Dec.	26.60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 28th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" to Continent	19,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	71
Demand Bills	4,75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	71

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 27th.

Bar Silver Spot	42 3/4
Closing Time of Silver—Quil.	42 3/4
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.	4 13/16
Discount Bank Bill 3 m/mt	4 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bill 6 m/mt	4 3/4
" " " 3 months	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4 1/4
7 day market loans	5 1/2
3 months notice 80.	5 1/2
4 per cent. Long dated 78.	5 1/2
Municipal Long dated 78.	5 1/2
Municipal Short dated 80.	5 1/2
City Improvement Trust 60 Years January.	5 1/2
Sanitary 93.	5 1/2

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 27th.

9 1/2% 1925-1928	58 1/2
4 1/2% 1925-1945	58 1/2
5% New	59 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 27th.

Linseed Bombay per 418 lbs. ex-Ship per ton	
Afloat Buyers	600
Linseed Calcutta Oct-Nov.	595
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mahomedan: 14th of Safar Muzaffar, 1336.
Parsi: 21st of Khordad, 1287.
Hindu: 16th Sud of Kartik, 1917.
Jewish: 15th of Kislev, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Food Exhibition and Fancy Fair, Town Hall.
Mails for E. A. Ex-Force Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Mozambique, Beira and Lourenco Marques will be closed at the General Post Office at 7.30 p.m.

Students' Convention, Madhav Baug 4 p.m.
Adjourned meeting of Senate in Committee, Cowaji Johangir Hall, 5.45 p.m.
Last day of Food Exhibition and Fancy Fair, Town Hall.

SUNDAY, Dec. 2.

Indian Students' Guild Public Lecture by Mr. W. M. Dubhashi on "Why Japan came forward" Dadar English School 5 p.m.
Prarthana Samaj weekly Divine Service 5.30 p.m.

MONDAY, Dec. 3.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 5 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Quadrangular Cricket: Mahomedans vs. Hindus, First Day.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema 6.45 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: "Iron Claw" Serial at 6.30 and 9.45 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: 6.30 p.m. Show at the Gaiety Theatre.
Palace of Varieties—10 p.m. Show at the Edwards Theatre.
Empire Cinema: 6.30, 8.15 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema: Churni Road, 7, 8.45 and 10.15.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7.0, 8.45 and 10.15 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8.45, 10.30 p.m.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7.0, 8.30 and 10.30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7.45, 9.0 and 10.45.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7.0, 8.45, and 10.15.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Penjab Mail	10 15	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jabalpur)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and 1st Class)	10 40	7 0
Forma Ex. 2335	10 40	7 50

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times of the Colaba train:

	Arr.	Dep.
Western Express	11 35	17
Guhrat Mail	8 15	21
Kachhiwar 3rd Class Express	7 40	21

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 o'clock.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Babu Sudhir Chandra Bannerji will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Local Prarthana Mandir on Sunday the 2nd Dec at 6.30 p.m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and two deaths occurred from plague on Wednesday Mandvi reported one attack and one death and Byculla, two attacks and one death. The total number of deaths from all causes was 91 as against 66 of the corresponding day of last year and 83 of 1915.

INDIAN STUDENTS' GUILD.

The first public lecture under the auspices of Indian Students' Guild will be delivered on Sunday, 2nd December at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in Dadar English School by Mr. Waman

TO BOMBAY RESIDENTS.

HOW TO SIMPLIFY YOUR SHOPPING AND SAVE MONEY.

Due to the limited space available at our premises and the large number of customers calling upon us daily from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., many of our constituents are put to some inconvenience to wait or call in again when there is less rush.

To overcome the problem of space and prevent any inconvenience in future to our numerous customers who naturally prefer to deal with us for mutual advantage, we are offering to them from the 1st December, 1917, FREE DELIVERY at their residence of any stores they may purchase from us and pay for them against delivery or sign for it, if there is already an account opened in our books.

Post card order forms or in letter form will be supplied to anyone FREE OF CHARGE, which will SAVE naturally trouble, coolie hire, inconvenience to go out shopping and MONEY if you buy at the favourite and cheapest Chemists, Druggists and General Merchants.

M. T. MADON & Co. (Corner Shop), 24/B, Abdul Rehman Street, near Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Mangesh Dubhashi upon "Why Japan came forward" in Marathi.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms on Monday, the 3rd December, at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. R. N. Munshi will read the paper on "The Life-story of the Portuguese Bell in the National Dabhi Church, Girgaum, Bombay, from A.D. 1674."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

The First Convention commences its session today at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mandap specially erected at Madhav Baug (G. P. O. Tank) under the presidency of Mr. G. S. Arundale.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE TEMPERANCE CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Temperance Club, a public lecture in Marathi will be delivered by Mr. M. M. Khandra on "Youth" on Sunday, the 2nd December, at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Library of the Club in Dongre's Building, New Fortas Road, Bombay.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

The At Home gathering of the Society will be held on Sunday, 2nd December, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), in the S.L. & Co. S's Shant-Narayan School for girls, Pallow Road (i.e. N. Gore, will deliver an address on "Nature I loved, and after nature, Art" and Prarthana Samaj weekly Divine Service will precede on the occasion.

WOMAN RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Mr. A. R. King, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a woman, aged about 60. It was stated that the woman was crossing Carnac Road with a basket on her head when she was knocked down by a victoria driven by a Mahomedan. The deceased received injuries and died in the G. T. Hospital, shortly after she was admitted there. It was stated the victoria was being driven at the ordinary pace and although the bell was rung, she got confused and wavered. She was knocked down by the horse eventually. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH BY BURNING.

Mr. A. R. King held an inquest on the body of Premabai, a Hindu woman, aged about 22, who was severely burnt all about her body on the night of Tuesday last, and subsequently died in the hospital. Mr. K. F. Narayan appeared on behalf of the relatives of the deceased. The husband of the deceased Mulji Maneck, stated in his evidence that the deceased returned from up country about eight days ago, and lived with him and her two children, Mambubai, his stepmother, lived in another room with a relative. His wife had no quarrel with Mambubai, and there was no good terms with his wife. On the night in question he had gone to his masters' peddler, when he received a telephone message that his wife had been burnt. He was too confused to ask her how she was burnt. At this stage further enquiry was postponed.

A DOCK FATALITY.

Mr. A. R. King, opened an inquiry on the body of a Pathan labourer, Mirzaman Khan Bahadur Khan, aged about 30. The deceased was working on the 10th instant with another man, in the hatch of a steamer in the Alexandra Dock. About 3 p.m., a sling of four bags came up and was about to be lowered, when the force was wrenched and the people broke and the bags came down loose. Two or three fell on the deceased and pinned him down. The deceased was taken to the hospital and he died there last evening. The other Pathan who was in the hatch identified the rope and said it was used for the sling and was old. Further enquiry was adjourned.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was rain during the week in the Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak and in Savanvadi and Kolhapur. Standing crops were generally in good condition except for slight damage by excessive rain in parts of Belgaum, Dhavand and Sholapur. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress. Picking of cotton commenced in parts of Parkar, Kharadsh, Ahmednagar and Kachhiwar. Rainy sowing is progressing. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking and irrigation is sufficient. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 24th November 1917 is published for general information:—Bombay City 14; Ahmednagar District 25; Other places in Ahmednagar District 36; Kaira District 22; Panch Mahals District 27; Broach 2; Other places in Panch District 16; Surat District 70; Other places in Surat District 49; West Khandesh District 28; East Khandesh District 25; Kalyan District 16; Other places in Thana District 5; Satara District 16; Nashik District 23; Ahmednagar District 19; Poona District 34; Other places in Poona District 128; Sholapur District 15; Other places in Sholapur District 69; Kolhapur District 1; Ratnagiri District 1; Belgaum District 85; Dhavand District 24; Bidar District 29; Kurnool District 4; Hyderabad District 28; Sukkur District 14; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 300; Bhavnagar 75; Mangrol 18; Mahuva 10; Other places in Kachhiwar Agency 23; Surat Agency 1; Bindur Agency 34; Sakara Agency 74; Mughl Kantha Agency 72; Alakote State 26; Por State 3; Mundra 1; Other places in Cutch State 8. Total 6,221.

THE SECOND ENCLOSURE "TOTE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As the Bombay racing season is fast approaching may I suggest through the medium of your widely read paper that there should be a window for late payments also in the second Enclosure? A great deal of inconvenience is experienced by the public in the second enclosure in cashing their totos. Should the Executive of the Turf Club see their way to have a window for late payments in the second enclosure tote I am sure they would be conferring a great boon on the thousands who go to the second enclosure in race days.—Yours, etc.,

28th November.

SMALL CAUSES COURTS.

CURIOUS CASE OF MARINE INSURANCE.

SUIT AGAINST INSURANCE CO. DISMISSED.

(Before Acting Chief Judge.)

VELJI SHIVJI AND OTHERS Plaintiffs.
VS.
THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. AND HARTMAN CHHAGAN Defendants.

This suit was filed by the plaintiff to recover from the first defendant company the value of 600 bags shipped in a country craft belonging to the second defendant and insured with the first defendant company against adventures and perils of the sea, including theft and piracy of the cargo of master and mariners. It was alleged on the plaintiff's behalf that the ship encountered squally weather accompanied by rough sea for a couple of days and fearing that the vessel would founder, the tinda had been jettisoned with the result that 109 bags were thrown overboard. The Insurance Company denied that the goods were jettisoned and further alleged that the loss was the result of clandestine theft or misappropriation on the part of the tinda. The second defendant who was sought to be made liable in the alternative, for short delivery, claimed exemption from liability for the criminal acts of the tinda and the crew. Plaintiff also sought to hold the first defendant Company liable for barratry of tinda and crew, in the event of the jettison not being proved.

JUDGMENT.

His Honour in the course of his judgment observed that the Insurance Company mainly relied on Government charts and certified copies of the log books kept at the ports of the Western Coast. There was no evidence of clear weather and smooth sea for the full period covered by the protest lodged by the tinda, with the Port Officer at Cochin. His Honour was not quite sure whether the country craft could be noticed in a Government chart for the whole seaboard of this land but he had no doubt the statements in the protest were grossly exaggerated. The Court was inclined to agree with the witness from the Colaba Observatory who deposed that continued squally weather for two days could not have escaped the attention of the Port Officers. The Insurance Company further relied on the fact that the Collector of Customs had also recovered a penalty of Rs. 54-50 in respect of the lost cargo. This penalty, it appears, is imposed as a protection to the State revenue against fraudulent disposal of goods in foreign ports lying on the Western Coast. There was no evidence before the Court as to whether the tinda and his Honour was therefore not disposed to put in the great evidence of the witness from the Revenue Collector *ex parte*, so as to adjudge civil rights of the parties. The oral evidence of the tinda and crew as to the jettisoning of the cargo, was full of inconsistencies and discrepancies and the second defendant, as the owner of the craft, would be expected to produce his account for remains in respect of the damage caused to his ship, had failed to produce his account from time to time. Under the circumstances his Honour was not prepared to hold that the loss of cargo by jettison was proved.

DEFINITION OF BARRATRY.

To strengthen their defence still further the Insurance Company sought to make out the fact of tinda's misappropriation by the tinda and crew. Plaintiff naturally took advantage of this position and sought to make the Company liable as for barratry. His evidence of this was led by the plaintiff and the Company sought to prove that misappropriation did not amount to barratry. Barratry is defined in Arnold on Marine Insurance as fraud and trick of master, wilful and criminal act not only very species of fraud or knavery of master but wilful and criminal act whereby the owner is damaged, etc. The tersest and best definition, viz., that it is an act of wilful fraud by the master against the ship and goods. The Company alleged that the ship had been detained for two days after Port Clearance was obtained at the harbour and that during the interval the cargo were clandestinely disposed of to adjoining villages. The plaintiffs contended that by trying to prove this Insurance Company had done everything to invite liability as for barratry. His Honour was not sure that they did so but the evidence in this line was flimsy and unreliable that he came to the conclusion that no case of criminal misappropriation also had been made out against the tinda and the crew. His Honour concluded by saying that the result was unfortunate as it undoubtedly was a case of jettison, barratry—a third alternative was not raised, yet neither alternative had been proved. This verdict was one of "Nonproven" on either count.

In the result the suit was dismissed against the first defendant Company and ordered with costs against the second defendant as for value of bags short delivered.

INTERESTING POINT OF LIMITATION

SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF CALL ON SHARES

POONA BANK LIMITED PLAINTIFFS.

JETHALAL VANMAM DIAS DEFENDANT.

The Poona Bank Ltd., had filed this suit against the defendant for recovery of calls due on shares of the Bank held by the defendant and subsequently declared to have been forfeited for non-payment of the call. The defendant pleaded limitation on the ground that the suit was filed three years after the call had become payable, which was on 31st January, 1914. The shares had not been forfeited till the 14th day of May, 1917, and plaintiff Bank therefore contended that the latter date was the true starting point of limitation. Under article 50 of the Articles of Association a new liability arose on the forfeiture. Article 50 empowered the Bank to sue for all obligations due under the shares at the date of forfeiture. On behalf of the defendant it was contended that article 50 created no new right of action but simply kept alive the liability which in the ordinary course would have been extinguished by virtue of the forfeiture. The learned 3rd Judge in upholding the defendant's contention delivered the following judgment:

JUDGMENT.

This is a suit to recover the amount due with interest of the 1st and 2nd calls at 5 p.m. per share on the shares of the defendant held in plaintiff Company. It is admitted the 1st call became due on 31st of January, 1914, and the 2nd call on 31st of January, 1915. The defendant therefore contends that the claims are barred by limitation, the time permissible to the plaintiff Bank within which to sue being 3 years under article 12 of the Limitation Act, from the date the call became payable. The plaintiff Bank contends that though the calls were due for more than 3 years from the date of the suit, yet the present claim is in respect of a fresh liability which arose in accordance

with the memorandum of Association, Article 50.

The contention further is that the present suit in effect is for compensation bringing the case within Article 115 of the Limitation Act—or Article 120 giving 6 years or under article 65 Compensation for promise.

In my opinion the frame of the suit—the form of the notice served on the defendant Ex. B, so far as the form is concerned—the fact that interest is claimed from the date the calls all indicate that the demand is for nothing different to the original calls that became due.

Further in my opinion the effect of the Resolution Ex. A under which the present demand is made is nothing more or less than this that the old liability of the shareholders which on forfeiture would be lost is preserved and still recoverable. And I am therefore of opinion that the Co., does not gain any further time in contravention of the law of limitation but that the time allowed to it under that law of three years from the date the call became payable.

In my opinion the cases cited by Mr. Sumtani do not apply to the present case which are all cases arising on winding up of companies whereas in 20 Bom. at P. 651 Sir Charles Gaultier held that the period of limitation was that provided for under Article 120 and not under Article 112, Article 112 being applicable to companies only and not to liquidator.

I therefore think the present suit is barred and the suit must be dismissed. Acting Chief Judge and the trying Judge had granted a rule for new trial. After hearing arguments judgment was reserved *stare decie* on the fact of the defendant's contention drawing the attention of the Court to the hardship which would be caused to other defendants whose suits were pending in the event of the Court's decision in favour of the plaintiff and the High Court a contrary decision in numerous suits pending there.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

SHAMJI BHANJI & ANOTHER—Plaintiffs. V.

JETHALAL HANSRAJ—Defendant.

(Coram A. A. Chitre Esq., Chief Judge.)

Plaintiffs in this case sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 174-14-3, being the price of 22 cwt. of ghee imported by the plaintiffs from Sangli, the railway receipt whereof was given by the plaintiff to the defendant. Defendant contended that the ghee was not pure and that he was selling him a railway receipt for 72 tins of Kathiawar Ghee, while the tins which were offered to him were from Sangli, and he contended that he was entitled to reject the ghee on this ground, and in a cross-suit, he claimed damages for plaintiffs' breach of their contract to deliver the Kathiawar ghee. The learned Judge at an early stage of the suit intimated that on the evidence this plea of defendant that he had agreed to purchase a railway receipt for 22 cwt. of Kathiawar ghee was not sustainable, and it was accordingly abandoned by the defendant and the main point in controversy to be decided by the Court was whether the ghee which was arrived at Wari Bunder from Sangli contained ghee or an admixture of ghee and oil.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. K. K. Sumtani represented the defendant. Defendant contended that he had seen the tins, after the contract at Wari Bunder, that the ghee which was contained in the tins was not pure and that he had got the tins surveyed, and that the tins were found to contain ghee mixed with oil, and the institution of the suit and the course of hearing another joint survey was ordered by the learned Chief Judge to be held on all the 72 tins, but on the suit's surveyor who was not a ghee merchant but a grocer at Bandra, and used to purchase a tin or two of ghee from plaintiffs pronounced his opinion that the contents of the 72 tins were pure ghee, while the defendant's surveyor, whose sale ghee merchant published his report stating that the contents were ghee mixed with oil, and he was entitled to reject the stuff. Each surveyor forwarded to the Court under seal two glass jars containing the samples drawn by them respectively. At the hearing it was contended by the learned Pleader for plaintiffs that the contents were pure ghee, and at a later stage he advanced the argument that considering the state of ghee business in Bombay, a purchaser of ghee must know that he would get some proportion of adulteration.

The learned Chief Judge in disposing of the case held that it would be very dangerous to commercial morality if a Court of Justice were to hold that a buyer under a contract for the purchase of ghee was bound to reject the ghee with a foreign substance, and he refused to hold accordingly. He further held on the evidence and on the survey that the contents of the tins were an admixture of ghee with oil, and that the buyer was justified in rejecting the same. He therefore held that the plaintiffs had not carried out their part of the contract, and that they were not entitled to the price, and the suit was accordingly ordered to be dismissed. Against this decision, the plaintiffs through the learned Mr. R. K. Dadachanji appealed to a Full Bench consisting of the learned Chief Judge, and the learned Second Judge, and the learned Judge at the date of the appeal was beyond doubt that the sample sent to the Court under seal by the defendant's surveyor Mr. Jammadas Mayil contained a small admixture of ghee which had settled down at the bottom of the jar, and over it there was a large quantity of oil, which even in the cold weather had not got frozen. In dismissing the appeal, he held that defendant under a contract for sale of ghee could not be called upon to take delivery of such stuff, and refused to grant an order to set aside the judgment, and thus the original judgment stood confirmed.

ONE RUPEE NOTES FROM DECEMBER 1ST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 29.

A press communiqué of the Government of India says that it has been decided to commence the issue of one rupee currency notes at the Head Offices of the Presidency Banks at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras on the 1st December next as has already been announced. The notes will be legal tender throughout India and encashable for rupees at all currency offices. They will be accepted by all district treasuries and sub-treasuries in payment of Government dues and by post office and railway administrations in payment of all postal and railway transactions. The facilities at present afforded for cashing currency notes, of other denominations at district treasuries will be extended to one rupee notes and for the convenience of the public the Government of India have further made arrangements for the encashment of the notes at the head and sub post offices in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and the suburban areas of these cities up to a limit of Rs. 5 a day for any one person.

It was the intention of the Government of India to commence the issue of Rs. 2½ currency notes at the same time but they have been unable to do so owing to the fact that sufficient supplies have not yet been received in the country. It is, however, hoped that it will be possible to make Rs. 2½ notes available to the public very shortly on the same conditions as Rs. 1 notes.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

UMPIRES FOR FIRST TWO DAYS' MATCHES.

1st Match.—Mr. R. E. Mody and Sgt. Dawes, failing whom Mr. P. H. Davar, and failing Mr. Davar, Mr. J. L. Billimoria.
2nd Match.—Mr. M. M. Goradia and Mr. Shams A. Tyebjee, failing whom Mr. A. K. Bastani.

THE HINDU TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Year after year, the conduct of the selection committee of the Hindu team has formed the subject of just complaint. The dissatisfaction that was caused last year over the selection is still fresh in the minds of all lovers of cricket.

This year, again, the committee has repeated its mistake. It is difficult to make out from the selection of the team what considerations the committee had before them. So far as the public at large are concerned, the selection has given room for considerable dissatisfaction not only among the members of the Hindu Gymkhana but among outsiders also. It seems as if the committee have been led, in making the selection this year, not by considerations of merit or fitness but by considerations of personal convenience. There can be no other reasonable explanation why players like Mr. Naidu should have been left out or Mr. Pai or Mr. Gaikwar included in the team.

Past experience of matches during the cold season shows that it is very favourable to putting up high scores and it is the practice to include in the team as many first class bowlers as possible. The composition of the Parsi team bears abundant testimony to the fact. The Parsi team consists six bowlers, while the Hindu team consists only two bowlers of any known merit. Even here, Mr. Chandrana is not very dependable while Mr. Joshi, though very good in form, cannot stand much exertion. Messrs. Shrivam and Gaikwar are regarded still not as first class bowlers, particularly Mr. Gaikwar being an unknown quantity. It is said that the selection committee consented to his inclusion merely on the assurances of the Poona representatives on the committee who, it seems, would not otherwise consent to Mr. Pai captaining the team. It is a riddle why Mr. Pai was selected to captain the team instead of Mr. Devadhar. The exclusion of Messrs. Wagde and Naidu this year has been very keenly felt, and it is really a great loss to the team. Mr. Naidu is a first class bat and bowler, a well and was very successful last year. His averages have been exceptionally good and he has over four centuries to his credit during the year. His bowling is in excellent form and he has been a favourite with all who have witnessed his abilities. Mr. Wagde too is a good asset to any team and I cannot help thinking that in excluding them the committee has excluded some of our foremost cricket talent. It is not yet too late to rectify the mistake and the committee ought to reconsider the matter at once.—Yours etc.,

HINDU.

HOCKEY IN BENARES.

ALIGARH TEAM BEATS C. H. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Nov. 29.

The Aligarh M. A. O. College Hockey Team arrived here on Tuesday last. They played the first match against the Central Hindu College eleven last evening and defeated the home team by 3 goals to nil in a fairly contested game. About two thousand people, both Hindus and Mahomedans, witnessed the interesting game. The Benares Raj Infantry Band played on all the while.

The Aligarh School Team meets the Hindu School this evening.

RACE WITH A DHOBBIE!

DANGERS OF FURIOUS RIDING AT MATHERAN.

(From our Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, Nov. 28.
A case of considerable interest to visitors of Matheran was disposed of to-day in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Col. Kharegat. The proceedings arose out of an accident which occurred on the 19th instant on the Neral Road when a horse that was being ridden by a young man staying at Diurn Villa fell, as it was alleged, through rough riding.

Mr. Saleemolamed Elias, of Bombay, is at present staying at Diurn Villa. His nephew Shakhur Elias and his son-in-law Shakhur Gaya were charged with riding rashly at the instance of a barber whose horse had to be destroyed, as it was seriously injured. It was alleged that the two young men and a Dhoobi in the service of Sir Vasanti Triumphi were having a race and after passing Aman Lodge the horse ridden by Shakhur Gaya fell on the curve at the foot of the incline and broke his forelegs.

Several witnesses were called for the prosecution, among them were a pleader from Belgaum and some members of Mr. Mudgaonkar's family. After hearing the evidence, the Magistrate impressed on the minds of the young men charged the dangers of riding furiously on the hill, but as the evidence for the prosecution was not sufficient, he acquitted the accused.

Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister-at-law, of Bombay, defended the accused.

ARMY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SOUTH STAFFORDS (2) BEAT COLABA WAR HOSPITAL (0) IN FINALS.

A closely contested game between the South Staffords and the Colaba War Hospital brought a very successful tournament to a close last evening, when, on the Oval, the former won by two goals to nil. There was a very large gathering of spectators which included General Knight and Staff, while in one corner of the field was a small party of Australian Nurses who, in their smart white uniforms, one couldn't help noticing, were looking on with much interest.

During the first half of the game both sides had plenty to do, though the Staffords shortly after starting netted twice, one goal being disallowed on the score of offside. S. M. Gawett was responsible for drawing first blood for his side by a fine shot which gave the Hospital goalkeeper no chance. After the interval, the Staffords, who were a heavier set, wore down their opponents, whose play became very ragged, and following a couple of abortive corners, S. M. Garrett again scored smartly heading in from a third corner.

The Colaba forwards led by Capt. Phillips tried hard now to reduce their opponents' lead but the Staffords' defence and their backs in particular, were too good, and didn't give them much chance to become dangerous.

The Staffords kept up their attacks after this and Pte. Foster their outer right was responsible for some very smart work and it was not his fault his inner men were not able to add to their score. Sgt. Miller for the Hospital saved repeatedly in the second half and his side have to thank him for averting many dangerous shots that would have beaten a less experienced goal-keeper.

Gold medals for the winners and Silver for the runners up will be presented on Saturday the 1st December, at the Y.M.C.A. All-India Open Sports on the Oval, where some very interesting and exciting finishes are anticipated as the entries for the sports are both numerous and classy.

AT THE FANCY FAIR

AT BOMBAY

in the Town Hall the popular

ANNAPURNA COOKERS

and many other useful novelties will be sold

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.

Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

IN THE PRESS

SURAJMAL B. MEHTA

V/S

B. G. HORNIMAN & Ors.

The full report of this case in all its stages including the full text of the six judgments in the Courts of first instance and appeal together with a

PREFACE BY MR. B. G. HORNIMAN

on the rights of public criticism and the need for it in India

FAVOURITISM IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

ALLEGED UNFAIR TREATMENT OF INDIAN FIRMS.

MR. K. A. PEERBHOY'S STATEMENTS TO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Mr. Karimbhoj Adamjee Peerbhoj gave somewhat sensational evidence before the Industrial Commission yesterday in regard to the alleged preferential treatment of European firms in the matter of Government contracts for supplies to the Indian Army of tents, boots, leather equipment etc. Some sharp passages occurred between Sir Thomas Holland, the Chairman of the Commission, who is also Chairman of the Munitions Board, and the witness.

(By our Special Representative.)

The first witness to appear before the Industrial Commission yesterday was Mr. Karimbhoj Adamjee Peerbhoj, representing Messrs. Adamjee Peerbhoj and Sons, who are proprietors of the Adamjee Peerbhoj Tent Factory and a leading Indian firm of contractors to the Military Department of the Government. To his written evidence, in addition to his replies to the questions put by the Commission, Mr. Karimbhoj had appended an addendum relating his experience of the want of encouragement accorded by Government (he referred to Army contracts) to purely Indian concerns dealing in the tent and leather industries and the preferential treatment and patronage accorded to rival European firms in this country. In the course of this Mr. Karimbhoj made certain allegations in regard to the favour shown to European firms by the Government Department concerned. One of the questions put to witnesses before the Commission is:

"With reference to the encouragement of Indian industries, have you any criticism to offer regarding the working of the present Rules relating to the purchase of stores by Government Departments? Have you any changes to propose in Rules themselves?"

Having regard to this question and the purpose for which the Industries Commission has been appointed, one would have expected that Mr. Karimbhoj would have been subjected to a searching examination by the Commissioners in reference to his statements and allegations so as to help the Commission to discover the real nature of the grievances under which Indian firms are stated to labour, and make their recommendations accordingly.

Chairman's Astonishing Attitude.

Unfortunately it soon became evident that Mr. Karimbhoj would not be afforded any opportunity of bringing home the truth of his allegations. At the very outset Sir Thomas Holland seemed to take up an attitude which was astonishing enough for the Chairman of a public Commission but was more surprising in view of the fact that he has hitherto listened to the statements and grievances of many witnesses that have come before the Commission with patience and allowed them reasonable latitude in, and opportunity of, expressing their views. He began by suggesting to Mr. Karimbhoj that, as according to him, much of what Mr. Karimbhoj had stated in his evidence was not a matter of public interest it was not desirable that his whole examination should be entirely public. Mr. Karimbhoj who seemed perfectly sure of his ground stoutly maintained that everything that he had stated in his written evidence was a matter of great public interest and importance, inasmuch as it bore on the question of preferential treatment accorded to European firms by Government officials or, as he termed it "the powerful Simla clique." Sir Thomas Holland said the Commission could not go into this affair without giving an opportunity, to the officers charged, of replying to the allegations. Mr. Karimbhoj stated that he was ready to quote chapter and verse for all the statements that he had made in his written statement. At this stage a somewhat heated discussion on this point took place between Sir Thomas and Mr. Karimbhoj.

A Sharp Passage of Arms.

An idea of the warmth of discussion engendered may be gathered from the fact that Sir Thomas Holland at one time interposed with some temper with "Will you let me finish first?" and cut short Mr. Karimbhoj's remarks by the sweeping statement that it was not the business of the Commission to enquire into the "private" affairs of his firm and Government officials. This was by way of introduction

to the examination. But Mr. Karimbhoj's examination did not take long owing to the Chairman's attitude. In reply to the Chairman, he maintained that European firms were given preferential treatment. Sir Thomas Holland read out the list of firms which had been given contracts by the Government and among which were many Indian firms. "But how much work are these Indian firms given?" in comparison with European firms asked Mr. Karimbhoj. Sir Thomas was unable to answer the question and Mr. Karimbhoj promptly clinched the matter. "That," he said, "contains the whole secret. If you give one piece worth of business to a firm which can do six annas worth of work, the patronage is hardly worth while." The witness emphatically reiterated that Indian firms were not given a proper chance. After Mr. Karimbhoj had been examined by Sir Fazulbhoj, Mr. Low and Sir Francis Stewart, Sir Thomas Holland addressed him a parting word of advice to bear in mind that Government had no prejudices in regard to Indian firms. "I wish for the sake of Indian industries that it is so," said Mr. Karimbhoj bluntly. Previously Sir Thomas had got no change out of the witness in reply to the expression of his hope that Mr. Karimbhoj did not think that he (the Chairman) was prejudiced, a remark suggested by Mr. Karimbhoj's complaint that Sir Thomas, as Chairman of the Munitions Board, had ignored an invitation to visit the Adamjee Peerbhoj factory before he came under the influence of the Simla clique. "Well," the witness was understood to reply "that is my belief." Mr. Karimbhoj's evidence altogether made a lively interlude in a somewhat dull day.

(Associated Press.)

The Industries Commission resumed its sitting yesterday at the Secretariat Hall at 11 a.m., Sir Thomas Holland presiding.

MR. K. A. PEERBHOY.

Mr. Karimbhoj Adamjee Peerbhoj, partner, Sir Adamjee Peerbhoj and Sons Bombay, said:—The patronage of Government would materially help an industry and whenever the products of the industry can be utilised by Government I think Government should buy to the largest extent possible and should have the preference in the purchase of those products. They should strictly guard against monopolies when such can be avoided and should encourage local industries whenever they exist as much as may be in their power. Government might pioneer new industries in India, i.e., those industries not already in existence and for the starting of which sufficient public capital is not forthcoming and as soon as they are successful they should be handed over to the public. When Government find that sufficient interest is taken in the industry to enable the public to invest money in it they should withdraw from the enterprise, which they might well then leave to capitalists to carry out further. When an industry is failing careful enquiry should be made and if it is found that the technical and scientific aid provided by Government is not sufficient; there should be a technical and scientific institute established in the towns in which industries exist or in their vicinity so as to facilitate the study of the industries near by.

METHODS OF DEMONSTRATION.

I am not aware of any researches carried by the Government concerning the leather industry. Results of researches made by a Government expert while attached to a private business should not be published without the consent of the proprietors of the business, who should be furnished with a report of the expert and should have the option of charging for the privilege of publication. In every metropolitan town there should be a commercial museum worked by contributions from the industries and managed by industrial representatives. My opinion is that emporia should be established in all large towns for the exhibition and sale of products of minor and unorganised cottage industries which are likely to find a market. The cottage industries could from time to time be investigated and reported

on by experts loaned by Government (as required) to the commercial museum. Travelling exhibitions would be of advantage as they would bring unknown products to the notice of buyers. Industrial exhibitions help to bring the producer and the consumer in closer touch, and the awards given at such exhibitions encourage better production. Government should encourage the holding of exhibitions. Their control need not go beyond appointing a Managing Board consisting partly of Government officials and partly of representatives of industries. The exhibitions should aim mainly at bringing sellers and buyers into contact, but they should in this view be made popular. They should be trade representatives in England and the Colonies for those products which are likely to be sold there.

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES.

These trade representatives should have knowledge and experience in connection with industries in India. They should travel from place to place and seek for openings for the sale of the products. Government patronage should be impartially distributed. The tendency is to favour those who are near the source of patronage. The factory should be evenly patronised according to the capacity of each and there should be fair play and no favour. There is for instance, the case of a firm which has held the monopoly for the supply of boots, etc., to Government for upwards of 30 years. Even at this time of emergency, they are working day and night over boots and other leather articles while other similar industries are only partially utilised or not utilised at all and are suffering. The development of any industry in my opinion, among other things, depends upon the encouragement received from the local authority. What I mean is that if Government and other bodies were to give a preferential patronage to the factory-type industries in their own respective provinces rather than to the crude articles of the so-called shop manufacture, modern methods and appliances would receive encouragement and factory type industries would tend to develop. Patronage, moreover, should not be given to factories attached to large institutions etc., such as railway workshops, which have already sufficient to do.

MR. E. R. FERN.

Mr. E. R. Fern, Superintendent of Pottery Department, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, was the next witness examined. He said:—I have had no experience of the raising of capital for industrial enterprises. I do not think that Government should help new industries with money grants-in-aid, bounties, subsidies or guaranteed dividends. By helping in any of these forms Government would be encouraging irresponsible persons to start concerns which they would not think of doing with their own money. The supply of machinery on the hire-purchase system would be the best form of Government help. The machinery thus given should be open to inspection at any time by a Government official. It has been paid for by Government. Government of locally manufactured goods, provided they are as good and the prices are nearly the same as those of foreign manufacture would greatly assist a new industry.

ADVICE OF EXPERTS.

It would certainly benefit private firms and companies to be allowed the advice or loan of Government experts, but the conditions should be fairly prohibitive to prevent small firms and companies wasting the time of the expert. Native States in particular should be charged very heavily as they are the greatest offenders in this respect. I think the scale of fees laid down in Government Resolution Educational Department, No. 3329 of the 21st December 1912, is very moderate. Native States should be made to pay a fee of Rs. 50 per day for every day or part of a day the expert is absent from his office. Results of researches made by a Government paid expert should not, in my opinion be published. I think it would pay Government to establish a demonstration factory for roofing and flooring tiles, electric insulators and architectural terra cotta in either Rajapur or Mandagad (Ratnagiri District) or Marol, Khatalwada, Ghore or Vada in the Thana District. This factory can be used for the purpose of teaching on a commercial scale to students who wish to launch out in the business as well as to supply the Public Works Department with the tiles etc., of which they purchase large quantities. For a demonstration factory to be of any use educationally it must be run on commercial lines on a commercial scale. A survey of the pottery clay resources of the Bombay Presidency should certainly be supplemented by further surveys; this can be done by the Geological Department with the help of a man who understands pottery clays. If exhibitions are to be held it should be with the object of bringing the sellers and buyers into contact. Government should exhibit at these exhibitions imported articles used by the different departments in order to show the manufacturer the standard up to which they will have to bring their goods before Government can accept them from local manufacturers. I have found no difficulty in training labour, but from personal experience I have found that those students having primary as well as High School education make the best workmen. With regard to giving assistance to supervisors, managers and technical experts of private firms to study conditions and methods in other countries, I should most certainly say that the monetary assistance should come from the firms and not from the Government. The Government may try to get them permission to visit factories abroad. Government should encourage their experts to study conditions and methods in other countries by granting the usual travelling allowance according to Civil Service Regulations. The experts must keep in touch with the improvements in methods, and machinery which are taking place in foreign countries. It is not enough to read of the improvements in the journals of their respective societies. They must actually see them.

Mr. Percy Anster, Principal, Sydenham

College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay was next examined. The full text of his evidence will appear in Saturday's issue.

The Commission then adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

ADDENDUM TO MR. PEERBHOY'S EVIDENCE.

The following addendum was attached to Mr. Peerbhoj's evidence:— I should like to add a few words regarding our experience of the want of encouragement accorded by Government to purely Indian concerns in the leather industry and the partiality displayed for giving patronage to rival European firms in this country.

The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory (Sion) Bombay, was started in 1887, by our firm at the instance and urgent request of the Government of India for their supplies of leather and leather articles, as no firm in those days would come forward to take the risk of sinking capital in such an industry.

The Factory began in a very small way with a shed for the currying Department. The Factory was gradually augmented and improved by the addition of some hundreds of tanned pits, and department after department was fitted up, with costly and the most up-to-date machinery and appliances. At the suggestion of Government from time to time at the cost of several lakhs of rupees. Professional tanners, curriers and other leather experts who materially improved the training and attainments of the large local staff, were specially brought out from Europe.

ABRUPT TERMINATION OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

In spite of our enterprise and the admitted state of efficiency to which the Factory had been brought and the considerable capital invested at the instance of and to meet the requirements of the Government, the latter abruptly terminated their contract in 1910, as a result of some small difference between ourselves and a certain officer who wished to impose certain conditions to which we demurred. This was done quite arbitrarily and without according us the consideration, such as a proper adjudication of the matter, to which we were entitled. Only just prior to this we had laid out about a lakh of rupees in improvements. For more than 15 years we supplied practically half of the whole requirements in leather of the Indian Army.

Since then, as a result of our repeated representation to Government on this behalf, a trial order for manufacturing articles was at length given, and these articles were supplied to the entire satisfaction of Government.

When War broke out I was on the Continent. I went to London and approached the India Office, and the War Office, where I met the highest officials. They asked me whether we could manufacture saddles for immediate supply to Government, as the Government in England wanted more and more saddles and other things than what the Government of India had undertaken at that time to supply.

On my undertaking to do so, the India Office wired the Government of India, to enquire from our firm for saddlery, etc. This request was telegraphed several times, but the Government of India paid no attention to the repeated urgent requisitions of the India Office and, furthermore, even up to this time we have not been referred to on the subject. On the other hand, the orders for the requirements over and above what the Harness and Saddlery Factory could turn out, was placed with Cooper, Allen & Co. This request we believe, Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co. were unable properly to execute.

FATE OF A SOUTH AFRICAN CONTRACT.

The Factory commenced manufacturing Army boots long before the year 1900. The firm before 1900 approached Government with a view to obtain a fair share of the orders for Army boots. This request was not complied with. At the time of the last Boer War, though Government were in need of Army boots and we approached Government, no order was given. The firm thereafter approached Lord Roberts, the then Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, and made an offer for an immediate supply of boots. This offer was accepted and the consignment of boots was sent to South Africa, with me as a member of the firm. This consignment was accepted and gave satisfaction. I then left for England, approached the War Office in London for the order of boots for which Government were in great need. A contract was nearly settled, but on some technical ground it was referred to the India Office and they informed the War Office that as the Factory was located in Bombay the contract could be given only by the Government of India. It was then decided to leave the matter to the Government of India to approach us to arrange for the supply. This order was secured and sent to India on my initiative. But when the order came to this country, it was given to Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co. and no reference was made to us at all on the subject. Before this contract was placed with Cooper Allen & Co. my firm approached Lord Curzon, at that time Viceroy and Governor-General of India, explaining to him fully as to the order from England. He then expressed his desire to visit and inspect our Factory, but other influences intervened and he was taken to a competing Factory. His visit to our Factory was averted and never paid.

Soon after this event, the ten years' contract—an abnormally long period—of Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co. was drawing to a close. We represented this matter to the Government of India who informed us that tenders would be invited. But in spite of this, before any tenders could be invited, a further 10 years' contract was given to Cooper Allen & Co. We represented the matter to Lord Sydenham, late Governor of Bombay, who very kindly advised us to send him a petition on the subject, in the meantime visiting our Factory as an encouragement of a neglected industry in his Presidency. We petitioned him in due course and he forwarded our petition to the Government of India with strong recommendations and personally took this matter up on his subsequent visit to Simla, but even then the influence of our rival firm was so great that

even the interest of so high a personage was of no avail to secure for us the bare justice of due consideration.

MYSTERIOUS INFLUENCES ASSERT AGAIN.

Soon after, however, the Government of India was forced to call for tenders. These tenders were called in the year 1911. Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co. failed to follow the Rules laid down for submitting tenders and their rates were higher than ours. There would have been a saving of nearly 12 lakhs and 25 thousand rupees to Government if our tender had been accepted. As a result of some mysterious influences which were brought to bear, fresh tenders were invited. Again our rates were lower and the saving to Government would have been in the same proportion.

In the face of this and in spite of the higher rates, the contract was given to Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co. for another 10 years. After the War broke out, during the first year or thereabouts, though we approached Government on the question of supplying boots, we had no satisfactory response with the exception of a very small order in 1915. Since then we have been asked to supply a lakh of pairs only which have been supplied.

When this order was in force we were in negotiation with Government for a further order and the terms of this order were settled and concluded. The Indian Munitions Board, to whom the matter was transferred on its establishment, is now endeavouring to cut our order by one-third. The object of these attempts is unknown to us, but the result is to favour European manufacturers. In India there are various industrial centres where Army boots and such leather articles as Government require can be had, such as the Chrome Leather Factory, at Madras, a factory at Gwalior, a factory at Cuttack and factories at other centres. The Cawnpore European Factory supplying these articles to Government, we believe, are supplying about twelve times more than they did in peace time, and if even one-third of the supply entrusted to them were distributed among other industrial centres, the result would be appreciated, and the purely Indian industry would receive some share of the encouragement it ought to get. At present it is languishing by reason of the neglect it suffers through partiality shown for European manufacturers at Cawnpore. We are willing to submit to any test of our capacity to turn out goods equal, if not superior, to those now enjoying the favour of the Government departments concerned.

In conclusion, I desire to mention that when Sir Thomas Holland, the President of the Indian Industries Commission, was transferred to the Munitions Board, I addressed a letter to him inviting him kindly to pay a visit to our industries to judge of our resources for the supply of various requirements for war purposes. Perhaps he was too busy to find time to pay a visit to our factories, though he visited others near by. Had he done so, he would doubtless have been convinced of our having been most unjustly treated, whereas we could have been the means of saving Government lakhs of rupees of public money.

TENT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

I represent the firm of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoj and Sons, Proprietors of the Adamjee Peerbhoj Tent Factory, The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, the Adamjee Peerbhoj Spinning and Weaving and Manufacturing Mill and the Matheran Steam Railway. Our firm was founded in 1865, and ever since we have been Government contractors for tents, leather, and similar equipments for the Indian Army, nearly half these requirements, we may say have always been met by us. We have built up a large industry in these respects in Bombay, and employ several thousands of hands. We have throughout given satisfaction to Government with our supplies. During this war, however, we regret to say a tendency has been shown to favour European firms to the detriment of ourselves and the Indian industries in general. I have confined myself, however, in the following statement to certain aspects of the matter which are speedily within my knowledge and which particularly affect the industries with which my firm has been connected and which it has largely created over a period of more than half-a-century. I wish it to be understood that nothing contained in my statement is to be regarded as of a confidential character. Such matters which may be described as confidential I have no desire to place before the Commission. I have already put in my full evidence regarding the leather industry of the firm; the subjoined statement refers to the Tent manufacturing industry which affects the Mill industry, and I submit that the matters stated are of vital importance to the preservation and progress of this industry.

2. We supplied E. P. Private tents at our present rate, viz., Rs. 375, while other Indian contractors increased theirs by about Rs. 20 per cent. and Cawnpore Mills tendered supplies at about Rs. 400 per tent. In the year 1916, when the Mills saw that our supply was hampered, they commenced increasing their rates and at present they are supplying these at Rs. 455. We have had to ask for an increase on our original rate for E. P. Private tents, viz., Rs. 400, on account of higher rates of cotton and scarcity of dyes (we being the only firm in India who have been supplying buff and red coloured cloth tents), and this was granted us in January, 1917, but, unfortunately, from this date only 300 tents have been accepted from us.

3. We have on many occasions telegraphed to the Director of Ordnance Stores bringing to his notice the inferiority of tents and other materials supplied by the Cawnpore Mills which we happened to see in Bombay, but no notice was taken. We even asked him to give us on payment complete tents manufactured by the Mills for our guidance but this request was also refused.

4. As long as experienced Arsenal officers were attached to the Bombay Depot for passing tents and other Military stores we supplied lakhs of rupees worth of stores but, since the appointment of an A.I.G.S., who was employed in Burma in a private firm dealing in wood and who is merely an Indian Army Reserve Officer, having absolutely no training or experience of textiles and no experience of Army tents, has been placed in independent

charge of the inspection and passing of Army tents and hundreds of other Military articles required by the Ordnance Department from India and Overseas, our supplies are hampered by him. We have complained that no experienced Arsenal officer was ever deputed to enquire instead of men of the same calibre as those of whose experience we complain. The intention of all this seems to be to patronise the Cawnpore Mills. We say this openly, because no fault is found with the tape, cordage and cloth which we supply to other Mills and the Contractors to be used by them, in the manufacture of tents, but when the same material is used by us and our tents are tendered for inspection by the A.I.G.S., at Bombay, they are not passed on the ground of different alleged faults in this respect. At least 50 experienced Arsenal officers have, during 52 years spoken most favourably of our tents, but now inexperienced officers are entrusted with this work and their decision is held by the Authorities to be unassailable. We may mention that throughout the South African and other wars we supplied the bulk of the tents for the Army to the entire satisfaction of the Department, and our services were acknowledged by General Wace the then Director-General of Ordnance who declared that, without our assistance the tents for South Africa could not have been supplied.

LOSS TO GOVERNMENT.

5. Other Indian contractors are buying cloth, tape and cordage largely from us and supply tents satisfactorily to different Arsenals at Rs. 400 per tent. But any request on the part of these contractors for and larger orders is refused, while the Cawnpore Mills are favoured by being given higher rates and larger orders. The results, is, that Government pays Rs. 455 in excess, plus Rs. 10 per tent, to bring them down to Bombay, and loading unloading and other incidental charges. The higher rates paid to the Cawnpore Mills, viz., from Rs. 400 to Rs. 455, have been consistently supported by the Inspector of General Stores, Cawnpore who is not supposed to recommend the acceptance of such offers, but is merely an inspecting officer and not an Executive officer. His recommendations in the interests of the Mills have been continually accepted in the face of the lower rates at which Indian contractors were ready to supply with one exception. In August, 1917, the Cawnpore Mills asked for an increase of about Rs. 120 over their original price of 1914. The recommendation to accept this offer made by the inspecting officer at Cawnpore was submitted to the Munitions Board, who had then come into existence, and, thanks, to the Board, it was rejected. This is an illustration, however, of what has been going on. Subsequently, however, the Mills reduced their proposed rate by about Rs. 30 bringing the cost of an E. P. Private tent to Rs. 455, an absurdly high price, and this was accepted. Obviously it was only due to the recommendation of this inexperienced Inspector that this high rate was accepted.

6. It is notable in addition that the Cawnpore Mills are not supplying cloth of aniline dyes which we alone do. Our tents are manufactured from cloth for which aniline red dyes are used and are therefore more suitable, hygienic and comfortable for hot climates. Officers from France, Egypt, British East Africa and Mesopotamia, who have returned from the front, have frequently expressed this opinion to us.

7. We have observed that very inferior stuff such as Sullabaha, etc., made of cotton, matting, canvas, Hessian and other inferior stuff which are against the Ordnance Specification, instead of gunny double which every other contractor in India is supplying, is constantly tendered by the Cawnpore Mills and inspected by the Inspector there and arrives in Bombay. We have more than one occasion telegraphed and on written to the Director of Ordnance Stores pointing out the inferiority of the stores passed by the Inspector at Cawnpore. A number of pins, poles and mallets were scores of times found to be full of glooms and in such a broken and rotten condition that they had to be thrown away. If Officers, who were at the Bombay Depot and at the Docks, who have seen the above stores, were to be consulted we feel sure, they would testify to this statement. If a surprise visit is paid to the Bombay Depot we feel sure that many articles in stores of Cawnpore Mills and inspected and passed by the Inspector at Cawnpore, will be found contrary to the Specification and much inferior than what is supplied by a dozen other centres of the Ordnance Department.

8. There are at Rawalpindi, Ferozepore Delhi, Agra and Allahabad long-standing Indian contractors who have been supplying, satisfactorily, tents, and which are inspected and passed by experienced Arsenal officers. We do not understand why only at two centres, Cawnpore and Bombay, two officers of the Inspection section should be appointed to inspect and pass tents to the Ordnance Department required for the service in India and Overseas. We consider that no officer who has had no Arsenal experience should have been entrusted with this work. The Officer at Bombay is quite raw, having no experience whatever except, perhaps, of Burma timber. By the appointment of this Officer the whole business had to stop, which could have been avoided, had the department appointed one of the many officers with Arsenal experience. It therefore conclusively proves that inspecting officers from the Arsenal should not be outsiders but those who have passed many years in the Arsenal in inspecting and passing the Stores.

9. The sample tent manufactured by the Elgin Mills recently given to us by the Kirtke Arsenal to guide manufacture is still with us, and if this is compared with the tents which we supply, it will be seen that our tents are 50 per cent superior to these supplied by the Elgin Mills. This is equally applicable to tents supplied by other Mills which can be seen at any Arsenal or any other place in India.

10. It is our pride that in all times of war we have promptly assisted Government and never taken any advantage of a crisis by increasing our existing contract rates.

11. Had we not been obstructed in supplying tents and other stores required

(Continued on page 8.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, November 30, 1917.

THE POST OFFICE AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

We referred the other day to the grievances of postal clerks in Gujarat and Kathiawar. From an application which the postal clerks of Bombay have recently submitted to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, it seems that the grievances of the latter are even more serious than those of their class in the mofussil. It reminds the authorities of previous representations made on the subject of the hardships which the clerks have had to suffer on account of the abnormal rise in the prices of foodstuffs and other necessities of life. According to the evidence of an official witness—Mr. A. E. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to Government—before the Industries Commission, the rise in rent alone within the last 15 years has been 70 per cent, and of foodstuffs 32 per cent. There are people who believe that the actual rise is even greater than is indicated by these figures. The Government of Bombay recognized in some measure the need for equalizing the conditions of their employees in various departments, as early as 1908, and formulated a scheme for "the grant of local allowances to Government clerks in the city of Bombay on salaries not exceeding Rs. 220 a month in consideration of the increase in the cost of living that had taken place during the past thirty years." In a despatch, to the Government of India dated 15th May 1908, the Secretary of State approved of the scheme in its entirety. In doing so, he observed:

"I recognize that the circumstances of low paid Government servants who are obliged to live in the city of Bombay differ very markedly from those of other Government servants and I am satisfied of the necessity of a substantial measure of relief."

The proposal of the local Government was supported by the Government of India, and the Secretary of State sanctioned a scale of increases, being 20 per cent. on salaries up to Rs. 50, 15 per cent. above Rs. 50 and up to Rs. 100, and 10 per cent. above Rs. 100 and up to Rs. 200, salaries above Rs. 200 being brought up to not less than Rs. 220.

The clerks of the Bombay G. P. O. and its town sub-offices made representations shortly after this urging that the benefit of this scheme should be extended to them also. But Mr. Doran, who was then the Post-Master General, replied that he could not ask for the local allowance scheme to be extended to them as their scale of pay had been recently revised at heavy cost on the specific ground of dear living in Bombay. Not content with this laconic answer, he added that the clerks in the G. P. O. and its town sub-offices could not claim to be put on the same footing as clerks recruited for work in the Secretariat offices in Bombay. Apart from the gratuitously offensive character of these remarks it must be remembered that the postal clerks are as hardworked as, if not harder than, any other class of Government servants and the revision of their pay has not been proportionate to the difficult and responsible work they are called upon to perform under the enormous rise in the cost of living. Repeated representations have been made since 1908 with no better results, and to their representation made in June last, Sir William Maxwell gave them

to understand, during the last postal crisis, that he would consider their case when the committee appointed by the Local Government had submitted its findings. In their last representation to that authority, to which we have referred above, the clerks have pointed out that their application is not affected by the appointment of the committee. The committee is charged with the duty of making recommendations in regard to the cost of living in Bombay and its effect on underpaid Government servants, who are already in the enjoyment of local allowances. In view of this, it seems to us that Sir William Maxwell's reply was unsatisfactory and evaded the real point nor was it exactly a very great expression of official gratitude for the services rendered by the clerks during the recent postal strike.

Having regard to the fact that the Bombay Post Office has proved a financial success beyond all expectation, the withholding of the local allowance, sanctioned by the Secretary of State, strikes one as an act of grave injustice to a class of hard worked men with highly responsible duties, whose case deserved even greater consideration than that of other Government servants. On other considerations, too, the manner in which the postal authorities have met the demands of the men is unsatisfactory. Since the amalgamation of the Sea Post Office in 1914, the chances of promotion have become so low as to be almost negligible. With the ordinary means of promotion cut off by the undeserved supersession of their claims by outsiders and deprived of the privileges to which they, in common with the rest are entitled, on not very clear grounds, the case of the postal clerks is certainly a "pitiable" one, and it would be a bad precedent if the authorities failed to concede to them what they are really entitled to under the Local Allowances scheme of 1908. Circumstances have vastly changed since then and no consideration would be valid that did not recognize the fullness or extent of that change. We have given prominence to the matter, since, apart from the merits of the case, it is important that the Department should try to get on better terms with its employees throughout the various grades.

TOUJOURS L'AUDACE.

The other day a witness before the Industrial Commission was asked what happened to a certain official on account of certain delinquencies which had been cited for some reason or other. The answer was, "He got an extension." The Commissioners smiled and to some of them at least the answer was probably not so surprising as it might be to people ignorant of the ways of the Indian bureaucracy, who generally take good care to let the public know that public disapproval of an official, whether well justified or not, is an impertinence which calls for a retort in the shape of an expression of official approval. It would be interesting if a search could be made of the history of the official services in India for the last fifty years to discover how many men have had to thank their own unpopularity for their advancement, or have earned unexpected promotion after coming into collision with members of the public or falling under the lash of criticism in the press. In fact the official in this country who becomes really popular generally does so at a grave risk to his professional prospects. That, of course, is the advantage of a bureaucracy over a democracy. The splendid machine of "efficiency" goes calmly on without heed to popular clamour; and it looks splendid enough to the outsider, until one day the strain becomes too great, there is a snap and the machine is discovered to be effete, worn out and obsolete.

We are reminded of all this by the announcement in the Government "Gazette" this morning that Mr. Athavle has again been appointed to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate on the occasion of Mr. Oliviera going on leave. Sometimes we think it a pity that we ever drew attention to this gentleman's vagaries and deficiencies as a magistrate or, better still, that we did not bring suspicion upon him in the eyes of officialdom by praising him to the skies. That might have brought about more satisfactory results. For the present, we are content to draw attention to the somewhat notable coincidence that Mr. Athavle's return to the Bench is celebrated by another bad fall of the worshipful gentleman in the High Court. We warmly commend a perusal

of the judgments delivered by Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, in a case in which Mr. Athavle gave such a faulty finding in regard to a matter,—which, though trivial in itself, involved considerations, as Sir John Heaton pointed out, of no little public importance,—that, though the matter only came up on revision, their Lordships felt themselves compelled to reverse it. We congratulate the Government of Lord Willingdon on this little *reclame* for their demonstration of the perpetuity of the bureaucratic motto, "Toujours l'audace."

Notes of the Day.

Discouraging Indian Industrial Enterprise.

Very important evidence was given before the Industrial Commission yesterday by Mr. Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy. Mr. Peerbhoy put in a supplementary written statement to his evidence relating to the grievances of his firm in regard to the want of encouragement given to them in an important industrial enterprise by Government. The complaint related chiefly to Army contracts. The Adamjee Peerbhoy factories were largely established with a view to catering for the supplies to the Indian army and at the instance of Government. Their reward has been, according to Mr. Karimbhoy, that, after serving Government at a time when there was no one else ready to take up the work, they, as well as other Indian firms, are now left in the lurch to a large extent for the benefit of their European competitors. Sir Thomas Holland took up a peculiar attitude in regard to this matter. While holding that it was not the business of the Commission to go into this matter,—a most amazing statement having regard to one of the questions put in the written interrogatories prepared by the Commission itself—he seemed none the less to have come prepared to deal with Mr. Karimbhoy's allegations.

A Bad Fall.

Sir Thomas, however, had a bad fall at the outset. He read out an imposing list of Indian firms, who get Government contracts. "But can you tell me," asked Mr. Karimbhoy, "what is the actual work given to these firms compared with their European competitors?" Sir Thomas fortunately was unable to answer this all-important question and Mr. Karimbhoy pointed out that in it lay the whole secret, and that there was no satisfaction to a firm in being on the Government list if, with a capacity for doing eight annas worth of work it was only given a few paise, while its competitors were working overtime. We entirely dissent from the view, in which Sir Thomas after this took increasing refuge, that this was a matter in which the Commission could not concern themselves. It seems to us and we have not the least doubt that this will be the public view, that an allegation publicly made that European firms are given preferential treatment, in these matters has a very grave bearing on the question of the development of Indian industries. Mr. Karimbhoy's statements on the subject are categorical and specific and call for immediate attention. He refused to give his evidence in camera and very properly. The matter is of such importance that we shall deal with it in detail on a future occasion.

Attempt to Suppress Evidence.

In the meanwhile we must strongly protest against the attempt of the Chairman of the Commission to suppress the whole of this part of the proceedings. He appealed to the press not to report it and afterwards, we are informed, the Secretary of the Commission approached the reporters and told them that the Chairman did not desire any of it to be published. The accommodating Associated Press seems to have fallen readily with the suggestion and we have no doubt that there are plenty of obsequious journals to follow suit. We have no intention, however, of concealing from the public a matter of such grave importance. We publish to-day in full the statements put in by Mr. Currimbhoy and shall publish to-morrow a report of his *voce* examination by the Commissioners. Sir Thomas Holland seems altogether to have misconceived his powers and duty in this matter. He is at present acting as Chairman of the Industrial Commission, not the Munitions Board; nor is he in that position to concern himself with the task of defending the Government or their officials. The Commission has a specific duty to perform and it ought not to bother itself a pin, whether, in carrying out that duty, it makes itself unpleasant to anybody concerned. Sir Thomas unfortunately seems to be unable to dissociate his two capacities,—the one as Chairman of the Commission and the other as Chairman of the Munitions Board and *amici curiae* in general of the official world.

Mr. Chaulabai's Record.

It is announced that Sir Mahadeo Chaulabai's term of office as Member of the

Bombay Executive Council has been extended to 1st March, 1918. This is the second extension that Sir Mahadeo has been given and he may well reckon himself the most fortunate Member of any Executive Council in that he will have held the appointment virtually for seven years and a half. It may be presumed that the reason which has necessitated this extension is the desire of Government to avail themselves of Sir M. Chaulabai's experience as the Indian Member of the Council during the discussions with Mr. Montagu. For the rest, Sir M. Chaulabai's term of office has hardly been brilliant. His regime in the departments under his control has not been rendered notable by any great achievements and there have been many blunders. In the Council Chamber he gives the impression of being *plus royaliste que Roi* in his bureaucraticism. But it is fair to state that he has been often enough, according to common report, a tower of strength to Lord Willingdon in resisting illiberal tendencies in the secret councils of the Executive.

Canada and the United States.

Among the many benefits that the war has brought about is the cementing of ties that have in the past bound the Allies with Britain. Between the United States and England there has always been a mutual understanding born of kinship on the part of a large section of the American population. This is truer still of the relations between the United States and Canada. And everyone will share the desire of Mr. Roosevelt that the peaceful relations between these two great countries of America should be permanent. Addressing a very large assembly at Toronto on Tuesday, Mr. Roosevelt suggested that this end could be secured if the two countries settled any dispute between them by a permanent court consisting of three judges from the Supreme Courts of each country with a seventh member to be chosen by the six. As a result of this war, we all hope that a League of Nations will be brought into being which will secure the settlement of disputes between nations without resort to arms. Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion, of course, stands on a different footing as Canada can only become a member of the League of Nations as a part of the British Commonwealth. But, as between the United States and Canada, the suggestion is well worth consideration.

The March of German Socialism.

For some days past very little news about the internal situation in Germany has been forthcoming. This gives some significance, though it is not necessary to exaggerate its importance—to the telegram which stated yesterday that hundreds of Independent Socialists held a demonstration in Berlin on Sunday and endeavoured to reach the centre of the City and that the police arrested nine persons. A later telegram stated that the demonstration assumed considerable proportions in the north of the city and that the crowd, which was "very quiet," marched along, giving cheers for peace and Liebnicht. While this is enough to give some idea of the trend of public opinion in Germany, the German General Staff is characteristically busy inventing lies about German conquests to deceive the people.

The Syndicate and Commerce Students.

We note that the representation submitted by a large number of failed candidates of the College of Commerce to the Syndicate of the University is one of the items on the agenda of to-day's Syndicate meeting. The applicants remark that the large percentage of failures at the last Bachelor of Commerce examination of the University was not due to their own deficiencies but to quite extraneous circumstances over which the applicants could obviously have no control. It appears that out of the 75 candidates appearing at the examination only 24 passed and out of this number again, only three got anything above the average marks in the Administration paper. It is alleged that the paper was such that only experienced students of politics could answer the questions on "Administration" with any approach to satisfaction. Considering that a very high percentage of failures is due to this cause, the representation deserves the sympathetic consideration of the Syndicate.

IMPEACHMENT OF MALVY.

SUGGESTION ADOPTED BY FRENCH CHAMBER.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 29.

Recd. 8 p.m., Nov. 29.

The Chamber by 512 votes to two adopted the report of its Committee directing the impeachment of Malvy before the Senate after a long debate, in which Malvy said he wished to be tried by the Senate.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies attended the Navjet Ceremony of the children of Sir Jamsetji and Lady Jeejeebhoy at Mazagaon Castle yesterday morning.

Their Excellencies visited the Exhibition yesterday afternoon.

Her Excellency lost at the Exhibition on Wednesday the 28th instant between the hours of 12 noon and 1 p.m. a diamond heart-shaped pendant with ruby drop. Lady Willingdon will be most grateful if the finder will communicate with the Military Secretary.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will present the prizes to the successful sportsmen in the All India Open Sports tournament to be held on the Oval at 3 p.m. to-morrow under the auspices of the Bombay Y. M. C. A.

"Their Excellencies desire me to convey hearty congratulations to you and committee on the opening of the first exhibition of foods and household requisites of Indian production."

The Honorary Secretary of the Exhibition of Foods and Household Requisites, has received the following message from the Military Secretary to the Viceroy:—

The Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford, and the Secretary of State with their respective staffs left Delhi for Calcutta yesterday evening.

The Viceroy and Secretary of State granted interviews to the following gentlemen yesterday:—Mr. J. H. Abbott, Mr. W. P. S. Milstead, Mr. T. T. Wright and Mr. J. H. Rundlett, representing the domiciled European and Anglo-Indian Federation; Diwan V. P. Madhavaram, the Hon. Lala Sukhbir Singh and the Hon. Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das, representing the All-India Hindu Sabha.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi and Mr. A. R. Anderson lunched at Government House yesterday.

An Associated Press message says:—With regard to the joint declaration of the Congress and the Muslim League which waited on His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State on 26th November, the names of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar were omitted from the list by mistake.

"ESSENTIALS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION."

It is something much more solid than what critics are pleased to stigmatise as pinhead patriotism which urges us to encourage Indian scholars and philologists who would essay to instruct Indian children in English grammar and composition. Any one who has had the opportunity of comparing the command of English possessed by an average educated Indian and an ordinary Englishman or Englishwoman, especially the former, of the lower middle classes, is struck with the high standard of attainment acquired by the Indian. Furthermore, it is now ancient history that when opposition used to be made to the appointment of Indians as examiners in the English language, some of the Indians have admittedly shown themselves masters of the idiom of their rulers which they handle with a lightness, ease and grace that command the admiration of impartial Englishmen of letters in England. At the same time it is obviously necessary to bear in mind the natural pitfalls in the way of the Indian educationists who would write an English grammar. Consummate skill in the handling of the English language is assumed in the author for even slight lapses are likely to mislead young minds and impress upon them errors which remain indelible for the rest of their lives. How many of the eminent Indian writers who use English as a vehicle of thought continue for instance, to say after the manner of the vernacular idiom that they "have forgotten" this or that when the English idiom requires the simple present and not the present perfect tense. The present writer confesses to having in his early middle age unlearned much of what he was taught in his early days by men whose mother tongue was not English taught the language and we are afraid Mr. R. R. Joshi, Assistant Master of the London Mission High School, Benares, in his "Essentials of English Grammar and Composition," an attractive little book, has not entirely succeeded in surmounting the difficulties to which we refer. We have always consistently encouraged efforts like the one under examination on the part of Indians and have consequently read the little book with care; but we are bound to point out that a revision of it by an Englishman who knew Hindustani would have greatly improved the little pioneer text book. Many of our objections will be found at pages 46, 47 and 49, with regard both to some obvious slips and the method of imparting the English idiom to Indian pupils. With this reservation we have nothing but praise for the direction in which this effort is made, for we strongly hold that for people in the position of Indian students whose home environment can never wholly eliminate the atmosphere of the mother tongue and who have to imbibe English in schools and colleges where the language is a mixed one the teaching of English through grammar must remain a necessity though undoubtedly an evil one. The safest course is to teach the grammar of a foreign tongue not in that tongue exclusively but with the help of the vernacular indicating at each step the diversity of the individual genius of the Hindi or Bengali as the case may be and English. There is a demand for a treatise on English grammar, idiom, and composition, treating the subject not as is usually done from the standpoint of the English reader but that of the young Indian learner who is decidedly more puzzled at the subtleties and the intricacies of the laws or the seeming want of laws governing the usage of the glorious English speech than by the hardest problems of mathematics.

**CAMBRAI
BATTLEFRONT.****ENEMY'S DESPERATE
COUNTER-ATTACKS.****BRITISH HAUL OF 11,000
PRISONERS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 29.

Writing to-day the correspondent says, in the fighting around Cambrai, mud, machinegun fire and more German reinforcements are the principal features of the moment. Intense fighting has been proceeding since dawn yesterday, the enemy desperately trying to retrieve at least some of his important positions. He is certainly not counting the cost, for men who, coming down to the scene of recent fighting on the northern shoulder of our salient say that the ground is freely strewn with German corpses, which have fallen since the original attacks. Since his first stampede, the enemy has been hurrying up troops and guns by every route and has succeeded in organising his badly shaken defence.

Further north where the German line is outflanked by our recent gains the enemy is slowly adjusting his positions. Fontaine Notre Dame is so effectively commanded by both sides that nothing living dare show itself in the ruins.

The weather is improving and visibility is getting better.

**BETWEEN 60 AND 70 SQ. MILES OF
TERRITORY WON.**

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 29.

A high British military authority, reviewing the situation, emphasised that the fight at Cambrai was an experiment and a successful experiment. We captured over eleven thousand prisoners besides guns and enormous booty and between sixty and seventy square miles of territory. The enemy was forced to employ fifty per cent. more divisions than we, hence we are entitled to class the battle as a great success. The authority, however, said that a word of caution was necessary in connection with loose talk about breaking through and the loss of Cambrai, etc. Unlike Flanders there were no definite objectives in this move. We intended to go as far as possible and we established ourselves a good deal farther than Sir Douglas Haig expected. But we did not employ large masses, therefore there is no justification for the above-mentioned loose talk.

Emphasising the enormous strength of defences the authority mentioned that the villages behind the lines had a series of dugouts like hotels, fifty feet underground with electric light water and kitchens. Nothing could be observed from the air. The authority remarked that we were now using captured guns against the enemy.

ENEMY TERRIBLY PUNISHED.**PERFECT TORNADO OF FIRE.**

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 5 p.m., Nov. 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring this evening, describes the gallant part taken by the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots and Irish Guards in yesterday's battle in the vicinity of Fontaine. A little further off was the German Third Guards' division from which we took a large number of prisoners. British Guardsmen also severely handled the 119th Prussian division.

FEW CASUALTIES.

When our men advanced, the enemy put down a heavy barrage behind them, but did not cause many casualties. Little opposition was encountered during the first three hundred yards, then a perfect hailstorm of machinegun fire broke from the villages and in the direction of Lafolie wood. Our Guardsmen went steadily forward entering the bullet-swept streets of the ruined village, then breaking off into attacking parties to deal with the various enemy nests. House after house was cleared out and prisoners rapidly mounted up. Well in the forenoon, when the village was carried, two German divisions were specially brought up and counter-attacked. Our men were exhausted from long stubborn fighting and had no time to consolidate our gains and were exposed to a perfect tornado of machine gun and rifle fire, so they fell back slowly before vastly superior numbers. It was a magnificently fought rearguard action. Further west we improved our position on the outskirts of Bourlon village. Both at Fontaine and Bourlon our artillery was greatly superior and caused havoc among the Germans moving up to the attack.

On the day's balance, we made useful gains, took six hundred prisoners and undoubtedly terribly punished the enemy.

**ENEMY REPULSED NEAR
AVION.****MENIN RAILWAY STATION BOMBED.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Nov. 29.

A British communiqué says there is nothing special to report from the Cambrai battlefield. We repulsed

11,000 GERMAN PRISONERS IN CAMBRAI BATTLE.**PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS IN BUDAPESTH.****INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE AT PARIS.****ALLIES AND
GERMANY.****COORDINATION OF WAR
AIMS URGED.****LORD LANSDOWNE'S STRIKING
LETTER.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 8 p.m., Nov. 29.

Lord Lansdowne in a long letter to the "Daily Telegraph" urges the coordination of the war aims of the Allies and says:—The prolongation of the war will ruin the civilised world and an immense stimulus would probably be given to the peace party in Germany if it were understood that the Allies do not desire the annihilation of Germany as a great Power and that the Allies do not seek to impose on the Germans a form of government they do not desire, that except as a legitimate war measure the Allies do not desire to deny Germany a place among the great commercial communities of the world, that the Allies are prepared after the war to examine the problems connected with the freedom of the seas and that the Allies are prepared to enter into an international pact for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

U. S. CONTROL OF IMPORTS.**NEW WEAPON IN ECONOMIC WAR
WITH GERMANY.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Nov. 29.

President Wilson has issued a proclamation requiring licensing for most of the chief imports by the War Trade Board, enabling Government to control imports as it has controlled exports since the war and giving Government another powerful weapon, which will be used to the fullest extent in the economic war with Germany.

COMMANDEERING OF TIN IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Nov. 29.

The chairman of the subcommittee of the Iron and Steel Institute has telegraphed to the Department of Commerce that if the policy of commandeering tin is continued there will be no tin available for foodstuffs. He says that intense competition has increased the price of tin from 54 to 80 cents a pound in the past month.

in the neighbourhood of Avion. Enemy artillery was active on the Ypres front, being the heaviest eastward of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes during the night dropped a ton of bombs on the Menin railway station.

**ENEMY ATTACK AGAINST BELGIAN
POSITIONS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Nov. 29.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—After sharp fighting an attack against the Belgian positions near Aschhoop failed.

We captured prisoners during the night in patrol encounters south of the Scarpe.

**FRENCH ATTACK SOUTH OF
JUVINCOURT.****COSTS ENEMY VERY SERIOUS LOSSES**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 8-10 a.m., Nov. 29.

A French communiqué says, it is confirmed that our attack on the 21st, south of Juvincourt cost the enemy very serious losses. We took 476 prisoners in the attack and captured material includes thirteen machineguns, three trench mortars, three trench mortars and four hundred rifles.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS ON FRENCH FRONT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Nov. 29.

A French communiqué says there were artillery actions in various sectors.

**HEROIC ITALIAN
DEFENCE.****AGAINST GIGANTIC ENEMY
EFFORTS.****MEMORY OF VERDON
RECALLED.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Nov. 28.
Recd. 8-10 a.m., Nov. 29.

The Austro-Germans continue to make gigantic efforts to break through the Venetian plains and are constantly employing the best fresh troops, also heavier artillery and lachrymal and asphyxiating gases. Each attack is fiercer than its predecessor but the Italians continue to cover themselves with glory by their heroic defence. The method of attack and tenacity of defence recall Verdun.

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 5 p.m., Nov. 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters says the enemy vainly hammered the valleys on both sides of Mount Grappa. Now they are apparently attempting to descend towards the plain from the Sette Comuni plateau in the hope that the threat to Vicenza will induce the main Italian army to withdraw from the Piave line.

The British continue to arrive and concentrate upon assigned positions. The more genial climatic conditions than those experienced on the Western front are rendering them brimful of spirits. They are deeply interested in the novel scenes. Old women from cottage steps invoke blessings as they pass and municipalities have placarded manifestoes of welcome which are translated into English.

CRISIS IN ITALY PAST:**ENEMY UNABLE TO SEND GREAT
REINFORCEMENTS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., Nov. 30.

A high British military authority said to Reuter's representative:—I can definitely say that the crisis in Italy is passed and credit is solely due to the Italian Army who checked the enemy before the Allies' assistance could be felt. The authority said there was no sign now of great German reinforcements in Italy, because Germany was unable to send them. The latter fact was clear because no nation would willingly sacrifice such an opportunity as the Austrians and Germans had. There had been no great reduction of enemy forces on the Russian front.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.**BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 3-50 p.m., Nov. 29.

The Admiralty announces that arrivals during the week numbered 2,058 and sailings 2,122. Fourteen steamers over sixteen hundred tons and seven under were sunk. Eight were unsuccessfully attacked.

RECORD OF LOSSES.

The following table shows the losses for each week since the returns were issued.

Week ended	At sea	Salvage	Over 1,000 tons	Under 1,000 tons	Fishing vessels	Unsinkable	Unsinkable
Feb. 25	2280	2261	15	6	4	12	12
Mar. 4	2528	2528	14	8	13	13	13
Mar. 11	1985	1959	15	4	3	16	16
Mar. 18	2528	2554	10	4	21	19	19
Mar. 25	2314	2438	18	13	10	15	15
Apr. 1	2281	2399	18	13	6	17	17
Apr. 8	2406	2367	17	8	6	14	14
Apr. 15	2379	2381	19	15	9	27	27
Apr. 22	2585	2821	40	15	9	27	27
Apr. 29	2716	2680	38	13	8	24	24
May 6	2374	2409	24	22	1	19	19
May 13	2569	2552	18	5	3	9	9
May 20	2664	2759	18	9	1	17	17
May 27	2719	2768	19	1	3	17	17
June 3	2693	2642	19	3	6	17	17
June 10	2767	2822	22	10	3	23	23
June 17	2807	2903	27	5	6	31	31
June 24	2876	2923	21	7	0	22	22
July 1	2745	2846	15	5	11	16	16
July 8	2808	2798	14	3	8	12	12
July 15	2923	2920	14	4	1	13	13
July 22	2891	2791	21	3	0	13	13
July 29	2747	2776	14	3	0	13	13
Aug. 5	2673	2796	21	2	0	13	13
Aug. 12	2776	2666	14	3	3	13	13
Aug. 19	2838	2764	14	3	3	13	13
Aug. 26	2629	2680	18	5	0	6	6
Sept. 2	2744	2832	12	15	4	12	12
Sept. 9	2894	2894	12	15	4	12	12
Sept. 16	2995	2737	8	11	7	16	16
Sept. 23	2795	2691	14	2	0	10	10
Oct. 1	2680	2742	11	3	0	10	10
Oct. 8	2519	2632	14	3	3	5	5
Oct. 15	2114	2091	12	6	1	7	7
Oct. 22	2648	2850	17	4	0	7	7
Oct. 29	2294	2391	14	4	0	7	7
Nov. 5	2284	2270	14	4	0	7	7
Nov. 12	2125	2507	1	5	1	8	8
Nov. 19	2531	2163	10	7	0	8	8
Nov. 26	2028	2112	14	7	0	8	8

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 3-50 p.m., Nov. 29.

French shipping returns give arrivals as 909 and sailings as 803. Three steamers above sixteen hundred tons and one below were sunk. Three were unsuccessfully attacked.

**INTER-ALLIED
CONFERENCE.****PROBLEMS OF SUPPLY AND
BLOCKADE.****TWELVE NATIONS TO BE
REPRESENTED.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 3-50 p.m., Nov. 29.

Altogether twelve nations including Japan and Siam will be represented at the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 29.
Recd. 8 p.m., Nov. 29.

The Inter-Allied Conference opens to-day. As its principal task is to settle the practical problems of supply and blockade the work will be divided among various technical commissions.

**RAID ON INDIAN HOME RULE
LEAGUE.****COMMANDER WEDGWOOD'S MOTION IN
COMMONS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., Nov. 29.

On the motion for adjournment in the House of Commons Commander Wedgwood drew attention to the raid on the London office of the Home Rule for India League, but as forty members were not present the House adjourned.

**PROLONGED LITIGATION IN
INDIA.****LORD BUCKMASTER ON ABUSE OF
LEGAL PROCEDURE.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., Nov. 29.

The Privy Council has dismissed appeals from the judgment of the High Court of Bengal in the case of Tarini Charan Sarkar versus Bishunchand and others relating to mortgage transactions.

Lord Buckmaster, giving judgment, pointed out that during the eleven years since the institution of the proceedings Bishunchand's mortgage had risen from 5,000 to over 80,000 rupees. He emphasised the danger of combination of usury and abuse of legal procedure. It was not easy to suppress the former, but the latter ought not to be incapable of remedy. There seemed to be no lack of expedition in Courts in disposing of cases once they had been entered for hearing. The delay was associated with the dilatoriness of procedure and the apparent unwillingness of persons controlling the litigation to bring it to a speedy conclusion.

**WOMEN'S ROYAL NAVAL
SERVICE CORPS.****FOR DOING SHORE DUTIES.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Nov. 29.

The Admiralty announces that it is establishing a Women's Royal Naval Service for shore duties hitherto performed by naval ratings.

FOOD CARRIERS FOR ALLIES.**INTERNED GERMAN SHIPS TO BE USED.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 28.
Recd. 3-50 p.m., Nov. 29.

Brazil has agreed to the suggestion of France that thirty interned German ships of a quarter of a million tonnes shall be used for a year as food carriers for the Allies.

**CONFISCATION OF PEACE
LEAFLETS.****PROTEST AGAINST PRESS BUREAU
CENSORSHIP.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 8 p.m., Nov. 29.

Liberal ex-Ministers have communicated with Government on the subject of the new peace leaflet regulation and protesting against the Press Bureau censorship. They intend to demand a day for the debate unless the regulation is modified.

PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS AT BUDAPEST.**CRIES OF "DOWN
WITH WAR."****PAN-GERMANISM OPPOSED.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 28.
Recd. 8-10 a.m., Nov. 29.

The "Vossische Zeitung" reports that there were monster socialist peace demonstrations at Budapest on Sunday. Loud cries of "down with the war" were heard, and "we demand general strike." A resolution was passed urging the monarchy to oppose pan-Germanism and the annexation of Courland and Livonia, and favouring the International Labour Conference at Stockholm.

**INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST
CONFERENCE.****PROJECT REVIVED.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 8 p.m., Nov. 29.

The project of an International Socialist Conference at Stockholm has suddenly been revived. Mr. Arthur Henderson as Secretary of the Labour Party has received a telegram from M. Camille Huysmans, Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, suggesting that the time is favourable for reconsidering the question of the Stockholm Conference. Mr. Henderson will submit the telegram to the Labour executive in London to-day.

**SCANDINAVIA AND PEACE
PROPOSALS.****REPORTED SECRET CONFERENCE.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 29.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Nov. 29.

The Scandinavian kings and leading statesmen are conferring secretly but reiteration of neutrality is expected, also an assurance that the Scandinavian countries will not initiate peace proposals.

DUTCH NEUTRALITY.**PREMIER'S DECLARATION.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Nov. 29.
Recd. 8 p.m., Nov. 29.

The Premier speaking in the Chamber affirmed that the Government would not depart from neutrality whatever the consequences, but said that if attacked the Dutch would defend themselves.

He mentioned that the Swedish Government had abandoned its intention of convoking a neutral conference to discuss economic interests.

**RESTORING SAMOA TO
GERMANY.****AUSTRALIAN PREMIER'S VEHEMENT
PROTEST.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Nov. 29.

Speaking at a conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Premier said any proposal to restore Samoa or New Guinea to Germany would be bitterly resented by the British people in the South Pacific. It would mean that Samoa would be the Headquarters of the German Pacific fleet and they would establish there a wireless station and a submarine base. "The British Government has been told that we are not going to have the Germans back in these islands if we can possibly help it."

**OPERATION PERFORMED ON PRINCE
ALBERT.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Nov. 29.

It is officially announced that an operation for duodenal ulcer was performed on Prince Albert this morning. The Prince's condition is satisfactory.

**INTERNED EX-COMMANDER OF
GERMAN LINER SENTENCED.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Nov. 29.

Thierichens, interned ex-commander of the liner Eitel Friedrich, has been sentenced to fourteen months' imprisonment for violating the white slave law.

**MOSLEM LEAGUE
SENSATION.****ALL-INDIA DEPUTATION
DEADLOCK.****ADDRESS REFUSED BY
GOVERNMENT.**

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 29.

A great sensation has been created by the fact that the All-India Moslem Deputation which was appointed by a representative meeting of the community held at Lucknow on the 15th inst. to wait upon the Secretary of State and for the reception of which the 29th was fixed did not wait upon the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu to-day, although most of the deputationists form all parts of the country had already arrived in Delhi.

Since the date was fixed a deadlock appears to have arisen between the Government and the deputation over the text of the address which the latter were to present.

**GERMAN BRUTALITY IN EAST
AFRICA.**

EXHIBITION AND FAIR.

EVER-INCREASING POPULARITY.

BUYERS AND SELLERS BREATHLESSLY BUSY.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

Not unlike the Roman Forum of antiquity, the Town Hall and the Christmas Bazaar in the garden, with buyers and sellers, was buzzing like a hive yesterday. In the poetic expression of a Bombay Bhoir, a "roaring business" was done at both the Exhibition and the attractive stalls dispensing things of sorts which even the Miser in Les Cloches de Corneville if resurrected to day would not have hesitated to stomp up ten times the amount asked for a toy, a thimble, or a bottle of soda-water, although the charge for the latter, mixed with a sublime irritant, is far more disastrous than the Balacava charge. The Exhibition and Fete have never been so stoutly supported as both were from afternoon to midnight yesterday. The crowd was so great that it moved from stall to stall, it meant either moving in solemn procession or accepting the risk of physical disability. The great Carnival will undoubtedly die hard. People in Bombay have learnt to appreciate in a spirit which almost amounts to devotion. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willington have set a brilliant example in having attended the Exhibition and Fete from day to day. It would be safe to assert that their presence provided the pivot on which Bombay Society and the Bombay masses have turned at the Town Hall. Their Excellencies spent the festive quarter yesterday evening and remained for an hour, and during that hour, the Members of the Bombay Executive Council, the Bishop of Bombay, several Kathiawar chiefs, and hundreds of other shining lights were conspicuous among perambulating battalions, seeking what they could devour at individual stalls. Mirth and merriment were once more rampant on the festive grounds of the Town Hall. The side shows were choked with patrons, and the Wedgwood Club appeared to be more than attractive this day. It would be unfair to omit a reference to Mr. A. B. Mortimer's organ recitals at the Town Hall, and as one listened with rapture to the sublimity of Mr. Mortimer's music, there were mixed sentiments concerning the efforts of the Taj Orchestra which alternated between a doubtful interpretation of "Rosary" and a Sinn Fein horn-pipe, located as the Orchestra was at a short angle from the organ. At night the "Crotchetts" made a great hit at the Bijou Theatre, which was packed as closely as a sardine tin, with an audience which were ready to pay twice the price demanded for admission.

The Indian Lady Sandow gave a special performance at "Dilkush" in the Indian Village last night. We have heard much of her feats of strength, but one cannot be convinced unless one witnesses with his own eyes such daring acts being performed by an Indian lady. One is struck with wonder when he observes that a stone weighing 240 lbs. is lifted with the tresses of hair, and when she supports a 1,000 lb. stone on her chest, which is beaten by hammers and then is thrown away by the force of one hand alone. Her feat of lying on five pointed spears, keeping her weight on the middle spear which is a little longer than the other four, and not allowing her body to touch the other four spears, is a wonderful practice of deep breathing.

Similar to last year in the Great War Sale and Fete, Messrs. Coutts & Co. have been asked by the Committee to open a parcels-receiving and delivery office, for purchases, etc., made by the public on the grounds. The existence of a parcels-receiving and delivery office at the north end of the Town Hall near the main entrance steps will be welcome.

THE EXHIBITION.

Unless the visitor enters the Town Hall and its Annex, and walks patiently from stall to stall, it is impossible for him to realize the magnitude and wonders of the Exhibition. He will be convinced, on a close inspection, that India is not very far behind the world's progress in regard to food and household requisites, and he will have sufficient food for reflection, particularly if he happens to be imbued with strong industrial instincts, to last him for a lifetime. For example, he will be filled with the precious knowledge that the manufacture of glassware in India has partly replaced Austrian and German glassware and that Swadeshi productions of all other descriptions, from a tooth-ache cure to a Dreadnought's anchor, are not totally eclipsed by imported manufactures. The Exhibition is confining in this respect, for fewer than 335 exhibitors from 123 different places in India have contributed to its remarkable popularity and success. A glance down these columns will convey some idea of the very varied character of the exhibits.

BISCUITS.

For more than half a century India has been accustomed to a digestion of imported biscuits, not worrying for a day about the biscuits manufactured in the country itself, till only a few years ago it began to dawn on us that biscuits manufactured nearer our elbow are as equally palatable as the imported stuff. The Delhi Biscuit Co., Ltd., at stall No. 3, have exhibited fifty varieties, from wine, christening, plum and raspberry to strawberry, wedding and Christmas biscuits, all artistically packed in tins of different sizes. The Sanitarium Health Food Co. of Calcutta are next in prominence with fruit, wheat and fine flour biscuits packed in 2 lbs. tins. Chinto DeSouza

& Co. of Belgum show seventeen varieties of superior manufacture, and the Oriental Biscuit Works at Cannanore are not much behind the times with their show of biscuits. The South Indian Works at Ramnad and the Gopalpore Workshop have each thrown in a single specimen of their biscuits. We must confess to a feeling of surprise that Poona has not striven for honours in the biscuit nor, indeed, Bombay.

BLANKETS.

It has always been contended that an Indian-made blanket is not superior enough to comfort human flesh and bones. But at the Exhibition, there are specimens calculated to upset the theory. The Village Industries at Cawnpore have sent down two fine samples of their make. The Superintendent Central Jail, Jabalpur, and Shankar Kondaji of Sangamner have woollen and white blankets on view. The Suket State are represented by a display of rough woollen blankets. The Baroda Central Jail shows a "lohi" blanket 18" by 15" and the Bombay Woollen Mfg. Co. have noteworthy exhibits of Army, followers, servants and coolies' blankets of scarlet, violet, green, claret, white, natural brown and natural grey, all of standard sizes.

BROOMS.

Brooms count for much in domestic life, especially when dead cockroaches are to be swept away, and the house, office or shop, clamour for cleanliness. The United Free Church Mission at Jalna have exhibited two specimens of their brooms made from date palm leaf. The Sri Zarthosti Mandal's industrial Institute show one of their brooms of grass make. The Brushware Ltd. of Cawnpore are conspicuous with their display of cane, bass, hair, and eleven varieties of hard brooms. Yakub Hasan & Co. of Madras show eight specimens of soft quality. The other four exhibitors of brooms are the Huzar Secretary, Bandra State (palm tree leaves), Chairman, War Relief Fund Committee, Malwan (cocoanut, first and second quality), V. S. Khalagati, Belgum, and the South Indian Fibre Works.

BRUSHES.

Of brushes there is a superabundance. The Brush Factory at Baroda have twenty-two varieties of brushes including table, carpet, coat, velvet, hair, boot, bathing, shaving, nail, chimney, horse, carriage, soda water cleaning and typewriter brushes. Framroze and Sons, Bombay, have a perfect emporium of brushes on view covering a catalogue of ten pages. Their enormous quantity of brushes are contained in an exclusive stall and consist of no fewer than 236 varieties. They show household brushes, cycle brushes, industrial brushes, military brushes of almost endless variety, motor brushes, paint brushes, municipal brushes, railway brushes, ship Chandler's brushes, toilet and bath brushes, and nail brushes. Surely all these specimens are designed to sweep away or cleanse the infirmities of every day life. Framroze and Sons are really to be congratulated on their industrial spirit. The Bombay Brush Mfg. Co. Ltd. have a variety of thirteen on view, and all their brushes are of an eminently creditable description. The Brushware Ltd. of Cawnpore have exhibited sixty-two specimens of brushes which include horse brushes, scrubbing, boot, cloth, button, dog, nail, ladies hair, paint, shaving, shoe, furniture, table, plate scrubbing, arriage, varnish, and tannery brushes in wo qualities.

POTTERY.

The Perfect Pottery Company was started in Jubbulpore in A. D. 1903 by Raja Goculdas, and looking to the progress it has made within a decade, its promoters deserve to be congratulated for the pains they have taken in making it a successful enterprise. The local Agent of this Company, Mr. Ardeshar Rustomji Subedar, has a stall (No. 21) where can be seen varieties of the ware turned out by the Company. This gives us an idea of Indian craft and is a sure and certain sign of the real awakening amongst Indians in reviving their lost indigenous industries. The painstaking local Agent, has made it very popular in Bombay. He deserves encouragement from all—the more so from patrons of "swadeshim." A visit to the stall would be instructive. The Industrial and Experimental Department of the Morvi State have on view a fine collection of earthenware and pottery including eleven qualities of insulators, three qualities of craters, jars, battery jars, cups and saucers, white glazed jam jars and white glazed bread pans. The Calcutta Pottery Works have exhibited decorated tea sets, tea pots, sugar basins, and milk jugs, cups and saucers (three in a set) etc. Burn and Co. of Jubbulpore have a striking show of white glazed bed stands, four in a set, white glazed jam jars, and salt glazed flooring tiles. The exhibits of pottery and earthenware from the Gwalior State are to be highly commended. They include wavy edge embossed and coloured jardiniere, fern pots, flower vases black glazed, tea sets, fancy jugs of Indian design and a hundred and one other articles.

COTTON SEED PRODUCTS.

The Indian Cotton Oil Co., Ltd., of Navsari, represented in Bombay by Messrs. Kothari Sutar and Co., have a most instructive exhibition of cotton seed products in India. With public opinion educated in favour of cottonseed products, there is bound to be a demand for them, which, in its turn, is bound to reflect on the supply. Brains and capital should then lose no time, in seizing the present opportunity. With an average crop of 1.9

million tons of cottonseed and with an equally large demand for the products, all the materials for the success of a cottonseed oil mill are present, and there is no reason why India should lack brains and capital to support an industry which bids fair to be second to none but our staple mill industry. The subject and exhibits are so full of interest that a further notice of this industry will be imperative.

THE QUEEN'S AID FOR "OUR DAY."

An attractive feature in the Collection of "Our Day" Fund in Bombay is the offer for sale of six articles specially sent out by Her Majesty the Queen. They consist of a fan, a gold vanity case, a crystal box, 2 gold pendants, and a work bag. The articles will be sold at the end of a running auction which closes on 11th December. The articles are on view at the window of the Currency Office. Bids will be received by the honorary treasurer "Our Day," Bank of India.

"NEW INDIA" SECURITY FORFEITURE.

MR. TELANG'S APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

The appeal filed by Mr. P. K. Telang against the order of the Government forfeiting under the Press Act the security of Rs. 2,000 paid by him as printer of "New India" before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, stands posted for hearing on Monday the 3rd December before a special bench consisting of Justices Abdur Rahim and Ayling.

SIR M. O'DWYER'S EXTENSION OF OFFICE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

Commenting on Sir Michael O'Dwyer's extension of office, the "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—To-day the outstanding feature of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration is its strength, but the constructive measures of the past five years and the steady development that is largely unobserved is going on in various departments of life of the province give reason to think that in future years Sir Michael O'Dwyer's foresight and his understanding of the needs of the province will be recognised as qualities that have played no less important part in shaping his administration than that firmness of purpose which is to-day everywhere admired. It will be the desire of all that the building up of the welfare of the province on the firm foundation which Sir Michael O'Dwyer has secured for it may make rapid progress during the extended period of his Honour's tenure of office.

MR. TILAK AT MUTTRA.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, Nov. 29.

In response to a special deputation from Muttra that waited upon him at Delhi, Mr. Tilak with the Hon. Mr. Kharapde, Mr. Kelkar, Doctors Sathaye and Velkar visited Muttra this morning where a grand reception awaited the party. The carriage was unheeded and the procession taken through the streets decorated with arches and Home Rule bunting. The houses and shops presented a festive appearance. Mr. Tilak was presented with an address on the way by Mr. Shankar Hussain, President of the Home Rule League. Near the Mo que of the Mahomedans gave an enthusiastic ovation. In the evening Mr. Tilak addressed a mass meeting of ten-thousand people.

The Hon. Mr. Kharapde and Mr. Jamnadas also spoke.

Mr. Tilak and party leave for Amalner to-morrow.

BOSE RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

TO BE OPENED TO-DAY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

The scientific event of the week in Calcutta will be the opening of the Bose Research Institute to-morrow with its scheme not only of continuing the researches of its founder, but of carrying on his large conceptions of investigation of the processes of life with the help of resources and refinements of Physical Sciences. The building which has been constructed by the young architect, Mr. A. N. Mitter, is constructed of greyish purple sandstone in the Indian style of the Pre-Mahomedan period. In front is a small garden of sensitive plants. There is also a large double tracing being automatically made in two parallel curves, one recording the resultant of atmospheric changes, while the other summarises responses of a large tree to these changing conditions for every minute of the twenty-four hours. The passage of a drifting cloud is perceived and recorded by the tree. The biophysical garden is at the back of the building, while the laboratories contain facilities for examining plant growth under coloured light and electrical stimuli.

The feature of the main buildings is a great Lecture Hall having accommodation for audience of 1,500 persons. The purpose of this Hall is neither restrictedly scientific as its magnitude shows nor yet simply popular. The intention is that of providing for scientific exposition of new knowledge and this at its highest appeals to intelligent public much as does the Royal Institution of London. It is decorated by a large prize painting "The Quest" by Nandolal Bose and a striking bas relief in bronze silver and gold by the same artist.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

TEN YEARS' PROGRAMME DISCUSSED.

QUESTION OF WAYS AND MEANS.

At a meeting held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. J. A. D. McBain, the Bombay Municipal Corporation took up the further consideration of the Schools Committee's proposals for an extension of primary education in the city.

The Corporation resumed the debate on the question of free and compulsory primary education in Bombay. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Chairman of the Schools Committee, had brought forward a motion that the President be requested to address Government in the terms of the letter from the Secretary, Schools Committee.

The Secretary's letter contained proposals for the extension of free and compulsory primary education gradually in the City.

Dr. D. B. Master said the question should not be taken up until the war came to an end, and they knew what their financial position was. The question might well wait for some time. They had the example of H. H. The Gaikwad, who in his zeal had opened a number of free primary Schools in his State, but had to close them two or three years after. They had some obligatory duties to discharge before taking up this question of compulsory education in the city. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the question be referred to a Committee who should make a report in consultation with the Commissioner suggesting ways and means for the raising of the necessary funds.

THE MOST URGENT NEED.

Dr. J. J. Cursetji said the time had arrived when they should have free and compulsory education in the country. Dr. Master had pointed out the necessity of carrying out sanitary improvements in the city, but he (the speaker) submitted the question of educating the children of the poorer classes was no less important, for it was education that would enable the poorer classes to appreciate the advantage of living among sanitary surroundings. The most urgent need of India to-day was education. As to the question of the cost of providing free education, he did not think a few lakhs spent in this direction would be a heavy burden on the tax-payers.

MAKE A BEGINNING.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said he was surprised that the motion was objected to on the ground of expenditure. But these very gentlemen had supported a big scheme for saddling the city with a costly Medical College. He had opposed the scheme then and he was not in favour of it now. As regards the expenditure of twenty-four lakhs, they knew that the Corporation was spending something like seven lakhs of rupees annually and at that rate they would be spending about 17 or 18 lakhs at the end of ten years. He thought this was a matter which they should take up seriously and make a beginning. It was not only the city but the whole Presidency that would benefit by the scheme. They must take up the question as the largest city in India and show the whole country that we could take up a great burden like this. Another thing was that if they sent children to school, it was no use sending starving children to school. The city of London was feeding their school children. Five lakhs more or less did not matter, and they should not abandon the scheme on that account.

PUZZLE ABOUT MONEY.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta said the mover of the proposition had failed to show in what way the Corporation was to meet the additional expenditure on primary education in the city which the proposals of the Schools Committee involved, and the only reply that he had made to a question put to him was that they should wait till they knew what contribution Government intended to make to the expenditure. He (the speaker) submitted that the Bombay Municipality was entitled to a Government contribution, if the District Municipalities were. He was in favour of the principle of compulsion being applied in the matter of primary education but he urged that the question of finances should be very carefully considered. He did not know how they could consider the details of the scheme as regarded the question of expenditure, unless they knew whether Government would make a contribution, and if so what contribution. Then, there was another thing to be taken into consideration and that was that the Government might refuse to make a contribution. What were they going to do if such a thing happened? Nothing had been said by the mover of the proposition to indicate in what way the Corporation was to meet the additional expenditure.

He (the speaker) was surprised that a question which involved the absorption of a large amount of money should have been brought forward without any endeavour being made to obtain the Commissioner's views on the financial aspect of it. He thought the question should therefore be considered by a committee and he moved an amendment referring the question to a new committee.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said it was better that the whole question should be considered by the Committee carefully and thoroughly, so that they could formulate a scheme to find out the sinews of war. If they sent the proposal to the Government without considering these things the scheme

would be referred back to them, and there would be waste of time.

CHANGE OF INCONSISTENCY.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah said he was wondering whether the body which discussed Mr. J. Baptista's motion was the same Corporation which was discussing Mr. Setalvad's motion for the extension of primary education. When Mr. Baptista brought forward his indictment against the Schools Committee for not making greater progress and incurring larger expenditure on primary education, member after member had got up and condemned the Schools Committee for not spending heaps of money, and they passed a resolution asking the Schools Committee to send urgent and immediate proposals for the extension and improvement of primary education in the city. Those very members now rose and asked the motion for the extension of primary education at this attitude. Did they mean to say when they supported Mr. Baptista that the extension of primary education would bring more money to the coffers of the Corporation? Did they think that if they extended primary education they would not have to spend more money? But what were they frightened of? Were they frightened of a huge sum of money? But the Schools Committee had not asked for any such sum. They had only asked for the expenditure of a sum of 24 lakhs at the end of ten years and they did not want to spend the sum all at once. They would only spend it at the end of ten years. On a former occasion member after member had risen and asked for the revision of the pay of school teachers, and only lately they had voted for a sum of Rs. 82,000 as war allowance.

REASONABLE LIABILITY.

The Schools Committee was now only asking the Corporation to undertake a liability of Rs. 84,000 per annum and the Corporation stood agast at the modest proposal. They were asking for a committee of financial experts to consider this huge expenditure of Rs. 84,000. They had taken the liability of free and primary education on their shoulders, and were they not going to incur this small expenditure? He asked the Corporation to make up their minds whether they were going to discharge their statutory obligations in favour of primary education by increasing their expenditure to the extent of Rs. 84,000 per annum. Mr. Baptista in his indictment had said that the Schools Committee were not spending more money. The inference was obvious, that this Corporation did not want to spend more money to the extent of Rs. 84,000.

Continuing the Hon. Sir Ibrahim said the financial details were there in the School Committee's report.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said what he wanted to know was the ways and means of finding the additional expenditure. Sir Ibrahim said it surprised him immensely to see people doubting if a Municipality with an annual revenue of over a crore and a half of rupees would be able to provide for an annual expenditure of Rs. 80,000. Besides the proposals of the Schools Committee did not bind the Corporation to incur the whole amount of the expenditure. If they found that all this expenditure could not be met they might cut it down. They had heard a lot about the largeness of the expenditure but then the expenditure they incurred over other matters was much heavier. They spent over Rs. 25 lakhs over the Health Department and did they get their money's worth there? The answer to this was in the negative, for it was no use their providing well-ventilated rooms if people remained uneducated and ignorant and stuffed the ventilators with the filthiest rags.

A QUESTION OF WILL.

The question at issue was whether the Corporation were willing or not willing to incur a substantial extension of primary education in the city should take place now, so that at the end of ten years they could acquire the proud distinction of having every child of school-going age in Bombay classified as literate. If they rejected the Schools Committee's proposals now, it might happen that they might have to incur the whole of the liability of providing for free and compulsory education in the city which they had done under the compromise.

ADVICE OF CAUTION.

Mr. J. B. Petit said they should consider whether they were prepared to accept their progressive liability, which at the end of ten years would amount to twelve lakhs per year, or more, if the Government were not prepared to bear a portion of the cost. He was not against the scheme itself, but he wanted them to consider it more carefully.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said it was time for those who had talked loud and eloquently about the benefits of primary education, when that question came up before them in the past, to vote for the proposals of the Schools Committee now. If they did not vote for the proposition all their loud talk about the benefit of that education would have gone for nothing. The question really was whether or not they were going to have a substantial extension of primary education in the city and whether they were going to Government to ask them to contribute to the expenditure. For himself he was quite prepared to be taxed as a landlord if such a proposal was brought forward.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan said he hoped they would reject the amendment. The question was not whether they could afford to spend the sum, but whether they could afford not to spend more money on education, as Mr. Fisher had put it. He hoped they would accept the proposal as it stood. They should not reject the proposal.

Mr. A. M. Todd supported the proposal, as he thought the Corporation could afford to spend more money on education.

The Municipal Commissioner said their income was growing every year, and so also their expenditure. But the whole question was whether a great city like Bombay could not afford to spend such a small sum as £6,000 per year. He thought there was not the slightest doubt about this.

Mr. H. P. Mody was in favour of referring the proposal to a Committee.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

ADDENDUM TO MR. PEERBHOY'S EVIDENCE.

(Continued from page 5.)

By the Ordnance Department, owing to the action of the inexperienced Officer at Bombay, there would have been a saving of many lakhs of rupees to Government on account of high rates, freight charges, etc., and moreover, the Railway would have been free of the anxiety of arranging to have the supply of wagons, etc., which could have been better employed elsewhere owing to the notorious shortage of wagons, coal and engines.

KILLING INDIAN ENTERPRISE.
12. For the sake of fairness, justice and equality of treatment we submit that when long-standing tent manufacturers of proved capability of Rawalpindi, Ferozepore, Delhi, Agra and Allahabad have been satisfactorily carrying out the supply of tents and who only receive orders to meet barely one-fifth of their capacity from time to time, have been entrusted, viz., from 100 to 200 E. P. Private tents at a time,—it is much to be deprecated that the Simla authority should tell them upon their requesting them to place further supply orders with them that no supply was needed, and place in the same breath (within 48 hours) an Order from 1,000 to 1,500 tents with Cawnpore favoured Mills and this too at 70 to 90 rupees more per tent. On the one hand, this is sheer waste of public money, and on the other hand it is killing Indian enterprise and crushing the industrious spirit among the Indian people who work in their fair and legitimate field.

13. We have supplied 20,000 large and small tents and other stores such as canvas canvas articles, viz., nose bags, tarpaulins, bags, sea kit, head stalls etc. We supplied head-stalls at an instant's notice at much cheaper rates than could be supplied by any one in India. Had we not promptly supplied, these Units would not have gone to the different fronts complete. The reason presumably that the Mills at Cawnpore and other Contractors failed to offer to supply head-stalls is that there is not much profit on these, and there is more profit to be made on tent supplies. The Ordnance Department could have insisted on their supplying these, but unfortunately we only were requested to do this which request we complied with promptly.

14. In conclusion, I may mention that a monopoly for supplying tents before the year 1872 was in the hands of Fategarh tent manufacturers in Bombay, but to encourage this industry, our firm at great expense and trouble and at the request of Government embarked on the manufacture of tents in Bombay, and since then we have been supplying to the Ordnance Department satisfactorily. We feel very strongly that a policy has been pursued during the present war of encouraging European firms, without previous experience in these lines to the detriment of ourselves and other Indian contractors. We have repeatedly protested against this in the past, but without avail. We are willing to accept any sort of test or enquiry into the matter in order to prove our case, and to show that we, as an Indian firm which has built up an important industry, have been the object of an unfair discrimination, which, if permitted to continue, is calculated to destroy the purely Indian industry and to involve, as it has already involved, heavily and unnecessarily increased expenditure of public funds while at the same time efficiency and quality of supply is decreased.

FAMOUS HINDENBURG TUNNEL.

30 MILES LONG AND 40 FT DEEP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Recd. 9 a.m. Nov. 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters gives further particulars of the famous Hindenburg Tunnel. It is thirteen miles long and forty feet deep and was built by Russian prisoners. It was sown with mines and why these failed to explode when electricians switched on the contact is one of the romances of the war which cannot yet be told. Suffice it to say we had to cut the wire leads. The Tunnel was virtually bomb proof and contains nests of chambers from which large quantities of food, drink and tobacco are being unearthed.

EXPORT OF COAL.

PROHIBITED BY ORDER IN COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Recd. 8-10 a.m. Nov. 29.

The Order in Council prohibits the export of coal from December 7th to all British destinations abroad except by licence.

ENEMY OCCUPIED TERRITORY IN ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 29.

Recd. 8 p.m. Nov. 29.

A conference will shortly be held in Vienna for the purpose of creating a board to utilise vegetables and fruit in the Italian occupied region for the benefit of Germany and Austria.

APPELLATE SIDE BAR AND I. D. F.

It will be interesting to know that the Appellate Side Bar of the Bombay High Court has supplied two members to the Indian Defence Force, viz., Mr. W. J. Nimker, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. K. M. Bédas, B.A., LL.B., who are already under canvass at Poona.

The total approximate gross earnings of State railways from the 1st April to the 17th November 1917 are more by Rs. 3,71,91,693 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1916-17.

ALLEGED KICKING BY A EUROPEAN.

"NO CLEAR FINDING BY
MAGISTRATE."

ACCUSED ACQUITTED
ACCORDINGLY.

PERCY HUBBERT BURN

DAYABHAI RAGHUNATHJI.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. B. N. Athavle, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty of assaulting one Dayabhai and fined him Rs. 7 under Section 352 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—The accused Burn is employed in Alcock Ashdown and Co., as an assistant, drawing a salary of Rs. 750 per month at the Carnac Iron Works. The complainant was the head mistry there. On the morning of the 11th July at 8-30 a.m. the accused had told the complainant not to come to work as he had been coming to work late. The complainant wanted to see the manager and so he went to the workshop at 3 p.m. The accused seeing him there got angry and according to the complainant "the accused came from behind and without any inquiry whatever caught me by the neck and gave me a violent push and I fell on the bench. Then he pushed me again. I remonstrated with the accused and wanted to know the cause of such unusual behaviour. He gave another push and a kick. I fell down on the steps. The accused continued giving me pushes till I was out of the gate. He used bad expressions and then at the gate told me that he had dismissed me."

ONLY A FOREMAN.

Accused pleaded not guilty before the Magistrate and said that the complainant was a patternmaker in Alcock Ashdown and Co. The complainant came late on the 11th July, and therefore accused spoke to him. The complainant laughed at him and said he was only a foreman, and why he spoke. Accused stopped his ticket and reported to the manager. This was at 8 a.m. At 3 p.m., accused saw the complainant in the patternmakers' shop and asked him what he was doing. The complainant said "You are nobody. I do not take notice of you. I want to see the manager." Accused put him out, leading him by the

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate after taking evidence gave the finding observing "The evidence shows that on the morning of the 11th July at 8-30 a.m. the accused had told the complainant not to come to work as he had been coming to work late. The complainant wanted to approach the manager of the establishment and therefore he went to the workshop at 3 p.m. The accused seeing him got angry and questioned him why he had come back. The complainant appears to have given an answer which the accused considered to be a piece of impudence and therefore he, the accused, in a fit of temper handed him somewhat roughly and put him out. I convict him under Section 352 I. P. Code and sentence him to a fine of Rs. 7."

Against the above order of the Magistrate, the accused applied to the High Court under its Revisional Jurisdiction.

A TRESPASSER.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman contended that the case fell under Section 479 of the Indian Penal Code and not under Section 352 and the complainant was a trespasser *ab initio*. After his dismissal he had no right to come there.

Justice Shah:—He had a right to see the manager?

Mr. Strangman:—Yes my Lord, but he was a trespasser.

AB INITIO.

Justice Shah:—If a man has to complain against his superior he has a right to see the manager.

Mr. Strangman:—I submit that he was a trespasser and it had been so held in the "Six Carpenters' Case." In that case all the accused were held trespassers. Here is a man who says to the head of the department that "You are nobody." I assume that he had come to see the manager, but the workshop is not a place to see the manager. The accused was entitled to put him out. He is a trespasser. He was roughly handled. Absolutely different facts are stated by the Magistrate from those in the complaint. Take the argument *ad litem* and if your servant comes to you and says that you are nobody in the presence of subordinate, what would you think? The facts of the case will show that the case can fall only under Section 479. The complainant was merely a carpenter and he ought to have obeyed the accused.

Mr. Kelkar:—My client is not a mere carpenter, but he is a head mistry. According to the rules of the Company, there is no provision for dismissal, but simply forfeiture of wages. Your Lordships will see that there is a great deal behind this case. People do not go to the Court for trifling offences. By considering all the evidence and plea of the accused the Magistrate came to the conclusion that the treatment

given to the complainant was rough and violent.

METHODS OF ROUGH HANDLING.

Justice Heaton:—The word violence is used in various meanings. Catching by the neck is the usual method of driving out a man. (Laughter). It does not appear that the man is able to show any kind of mark.

Mr. Kelkar:—It would have been a very serious matter if there had been marks. In the absence of the record it is not possible for your Lordships to imagine every thing. Unless there is something behind my client would not have gone to the Court.

Justice Heaton:—The finding of the Magistrate is that the complainant was somewhat roughly put out.

Mr. Kelkar:—"Somewhat roughly put out" is the point. It is the manner in which the complainant was put out. Poor workmen find it extremely difficult to see their superior. Considering the experience of the learned Magistrate this is not a matter in which your Lordships should interfere. It is better to err on the side of the poor complainant than on the side of the accused. My client was put out and had a kick in the bargain. The Magistrate's finding is that unnecessary violence was used which merited a fine of Rs. 7. Different Magistrates express their views in different ways.

Justice Heaton:—But there are no marks on the person of the complainant.

Mr. Kelkar:—There are various ways of beating which would leave no mark. And so far as my experience goes a kick would leave no mark.

Justice Heaton:—Did you have any experience of kicking?

Mr. Kelkar:—Yes, my Lord, in my school-days I was. (Laughter).

Justice Heaton:—So was I in playing football matches. (Renewed laughter).

Mr. Kelkar concluded by saying that their Lordships should not interfere in this case in revision.

Mr. Strangman in reply said that the record was not sufficient and the accused was within his rights in putting out the complainant.

MR. JUSTICE HEATON'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Heaton after stating the facts of the case observed:—

The case at any rate at one aspect is a very trivial one. But it is a case which raises a question of considerable general and public importance because it relates to the conduct of the manager of certain works in Bombay and one of the employees in those works.

After stating the facts of the case his Lordship continued:—It appears beyond doubt that the accused put the complainant out of the works and the Magistrate describes his action in these terms. "He handled the complainant and somewhat roughly put him out." Now if the accused was legally entitled to put the complainant out, I do not think that in cases of this kind the Courts could or would profitably employ themselves in determining whether or not a little more force than was absolutely necessary had been used. But if the accused was not legally entitled to put the complainant out then I feel he was guilty of the offence and has been rightly convicted. The determining matter therefore appears to me to be whether the accused was legally empowered to put him out or not.

NO NOTES OF EVIDENCE.

The sentence is very small and so there is no right of appeal. The Magistrate has not taken down any notes of the evidence so that the applicant finds it impossible to ask us to come to a decision on the evidence because it is not and cannot be before us. Nevertheless as I have said, the matter is of considerable public interest and importance. It is it seems to me absolutely incumbent on the magistrate to record his finding in terms which show beyond doubt that accepting his view of the facts the accused is rightly convicted. I have read the finding very carefully, not once but several times, and I confess I do not know whether the magistrate came to the conclusion that the accused was entitled or was not entitled to turn out the complainant, that is to say, I am unable to find from the magistrate's own judgment whether circumstance which is essential in this matter has or has not been proved. In other words the record of the case such as it is, does not show that these facts have been found by the Magistrate to be proved which are a necessary foundation for the conviction which in these particular circumstances has been recorded. And owing to that difficulty it seems to me that the judgment must be set aside, that the applicant must be acquitted and that the fine, if paid, must be refunded. That is the order that I would make."

MR. JUSTICE SHAH'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Shah in concurring observed:—This is an application in revision and the sentence imposed being not appealable, there is no record of the evidence, though witnesses for the complainant and for the defence were examined. The learned magistrate has recorded his finding in a somewhat faulty manner. It has been argued, and in my opinion, fairly argued, on behalf of the complainant that though the magistrate has not expressed himself fully and clearly his finding must be taken to mean that in his opinion the treatment given to the complainant exceeded the requirements of the case and that the accused had committed an offence under Section 352. At the same time it seems to me that the accused is entitled to the benefit of the want of clearness in the finding and on the question whether the accused had a right to turn out the complainant there is no distinct finding of the magistrate. It is quite possible that he may have considered the point and come to the conclusion to which he has in fact come. But it is difficult to say with confidence that he did so consider the point and that in spite of his coming to the conclusion that in a fit of temper the accused handled, the complainant somewhat roughly and put him out he, really meant to say that he was merely turning him out in the exercise of his right or was doing something beyond what he was in virtue of his authority entitled to do. In this state of the record while one is naturally slow to interfere in a case of this kind in revision, I am not prepared to say that the

accused is not fairly entitled to the benefit of the doubt which the finding of the learned magistrate leaves in the case.

I am therefore on this ground satisfied that I should agree with the order proposed by my learned brother."

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman Advocate-General appeared with Mr. G. N. Thakore for the accused.

Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the complainant.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 30TH OF NOVEMBER, 1917.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

896-16.—Captain & V. The Official Assignee v. Divji Koverji a firm, Madh K & Co. Part heard, 28-11-17.

1306-15.—Captain and V. Rajmal Lakshichand v. Damji Hirji and anr, Madhovi K and Co.

C Ct 679-2399-16.—Mervaji K & Co. Phiroze C Mistry v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B & Co. Part heard, 28-11-17.

918-14.—M B Chothia, Dwarkadas Mohunji v. M Allahab & Co. a firm, Payne & Co. For further hearing.

961-17.—Crawford B & Co. Abdulla Haji Siddick v. Seth Khanchand Lunidaram Palahmal a firm.

1356-14.—Madh K & Co. The New Kaiser-Hind Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd. v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E. F. Nicholson, For Postponement.

477-17.—Bhai K & G, The Poona Bank Ltd v. Adanji Dawoodji Sakarwalla, Un. P & P.

1230-16.—Manecklal & Co., Mahomed Bux Rahim Bux v. Umadi and anr, M B Chothia.

C Ct 763-6155-16.—Manecklal & Co., Mahomed Bux Rahim Bux v. Umadi, M B Chothia.

825-17.—Manecklal & Co., Saganchand Savai-chand v. Jannadas J Oodam.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSE.

1236-17.—Patell & Ez, Solomon Reuben Sogamunkar v. Fatmabai Noorkhan widow, Dubash and Co.

103-17.—Captain & V. Hirji Nursey & Co. a firm v. Hargovind Jeewandas & ors, Ard H D & Co., Surveyor & Co.

767-17.—Mervaji K & Co., Ganpat Balkrishna Mahimkar & anr v. Narayan Ramji and ors, Khanderao L & M.

659-17.—Rustomji & G, Abdul Rahim Molsidina v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassan Dada and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co. For Postponement.

331-17.—Bhaishanker K & G, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Jogilal Gulabchand, Captain & V.

342-17.—Raghavaya N & Co., Dhakibai alias Satyabhanabai widow and ors v. Govindrao Ramnath Mahimkar, Jehangir M & S.

1153-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Arjun Khimji & Co. a firm v. Ramchander Doongersaydas a firm, Patell & Ez. For Postponement.

789-17.—Ard H D & Co., Shantiji Hansraj & Co. a firm v. Vithaldas Asharam Bhimji & Co.

C Ct 330-11829-15.—Ard H D & Co., Bai Dewkibai widow & anr v. Bai Motibai widow & ors, Madh K & Co. For Postponement.

216-16.—Little & Co., The Indian Cement Co. Ltd v. Lilladhar Praggi a firm, Ragh N & Co.

90-17.—Forbes & Co., Vadilal Hargowandas Sha v. Sakubhai Kalubhai & ors, Jeh G & B.

1272-15.—Matu J & M, The National Financing & Comm. Corpn. Ltd. v. Meghji Parmanand a firm, Mulla & M.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

357-92.—Matu J & M, Salky Mahomed Noor Mahomed & anr v. Cassam Gulam Hoosen Hiralal & Co., Notice 14-9-16, Part heard.

937-17.—Ard H D & Co., Narottandas Bhanu a firm v. Bhimji Machha a firm, Mehta D & L, Moti & D, Part heard, 24-11-17.

S Ct 1001-17.—Mehta D & L, P F Balsara v. Byramji Pallonji Mistry, Forbes & Co.

761-17.—Sarajmal and Co., Naray Gansaji v. Khimji Visram and Co. a firm, Bhaishanker K & G.

740-17.—Tyabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhovanandas Mangarao Nathooabai and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M.

771-17.—Mans H M and Co., Rustomji Jamasji Mistry and ors v. Dinmishaw Dada-bhai Chhimini, Parmanand and Co. For Postponement.

1220-16.—Bhai K and G, Lalchand Jusedanand and Co. a firm v. Parshotam Vishram Mowji and anr, Jam B and D.

1007-11.—Vachha & Co., Fatimabai widow & ors v. Ahmedally Fookhtan & ors, Jehangir & S, Little & Co., Edg. G W & Co., Mer K & Co. For Postponement.

129-17.—Mervaji K & Co., Byramji Nowroji Gamadia v. Herbert R Greaves & ors, Payne & Co., Mulla & M.

659-16.—Bhimji & Co. (for a pauper), Manecklal widow v. Ramabai widow & anr, Tyabji D & Co.

371-17.—Pandia & Co., Gordhandas Vallabhdas a firm v. Subhannam Deasani & ors, S. Reimatibai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makani, Madh K & Co.

AN INGENIOUS CHEAT.

JEWELLER DECEIVED OF ORNAMENTS.

Mr. Chotalal Badulinal has complained to the Police that one Sakaral has cheated him of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 314. The complainant is a jeweller and stays at Jubilee Bag on Lamington Road. A few days ago Sakaral purchased a gold ring from Chotalal, and on Wednesday the former again went to him and told him that a Mrs. MacKenzie of Pedder Road wanted to purchase a couple of gold rings set with diamonds. On the rings being shown to Sakaral he asked for a ring with gold links and buttons which he wanted to put on when he went to Pedder Road. They then went to Pedder Road and the complainant was asked to wait outside, while Sakaral went in. After a time he came out and told Chotalal that the lady wanted to sell a diamond pin for Rs. 80, and believing him he advanced him the sum. Sakaral then went inside taking away the sum with him, and has not been found since.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Thursday Nov. 29.

Major O. St. John, 75th Carnatic Infantry, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain T. B. Munro.

The Governor-in-Council has accepted the resignation of Mr. Ratanji Edalji Kanga of his appointment as Depute of the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat.

Mr. Ratanji Edalji Kanga, to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat vice Mr. Ratanji Edalji Kanga, resigned.

Mr. Frank Olivera, LL.B., Third, President, Magistrate, Bombay, is granted privilege leave from the 26th November to the 21st December 1917, both days inclusive.

Mr. Ghulam Husain Rahmatullah Khairaz, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. Bapu Narayan Achavale, LL.B., to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. A. R. Karnik, Acting Subordinate Judge at Karjat and Jamkhed, passed, on the 6th November 1917, an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. Balaji Bhaskar Kunte, on return from leave, to be Subordinate Judge at Satara.

Mr. Mahadev Ramchandra Chaudal, Subordinate Judge of Satara, on relief by Mr. Kunte, to be Subordinate Judge at Yeola.

Mr. Gangadhar Moreshwar Phatak, Subordinate Judge at Yeola, on relief by Mr. Chaudal, to be Subordinate Judge at Rahimatpur and Dahivadi.

Mr. Lalubhai Chhaganlal Sheth, Acting Subordinate Judge at Rahimatpur and Dahivadi, on relief, to act as Joint Subordinate Judge at Sinar, displacing Mr. Dattatraya Vinayak Deshmukh.

Mr. F. Trotter, on relief by Mr. D. G. Ommannay, to act as Superintendent of Police in Sind during the absence of Mr. G. A. Shillidy on leave or pending further orders.

The privilege leave for two months from the 4th Oct. 1917, granted to the Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. Jackson, C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, by Government Notification No. 668, dated 17th October 1917, is extended up to the 22nd December, 1917.

Mr. G. G. Henderson, I.C.S., has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months.

Mr. Narbheram Manoharam Joshi, District Deputy Collector, Broach, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effects from 19th November 1917, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. G. R. Patkar, Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, North Khandesh, passed, on 6th November 1917, an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. M. J. Dikshit, Deputy Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. L. P. Parekh, Examiner of Accounts in the office of the Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, is appointed to act as Deputy Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. M. J. Dikshit or pending further orders.

Mr. Natvarlal Maganlal Parekhji, to act as District Deputy Collector, Broach, during the absence on leave of Mr. Narbheram Manoharam Joshi or pending further orders.

Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Department, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one week.

Indian Defence Force—1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Rifles—Second-Lieutenant John Cracknell has been transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st May 1917.

Mr. Sayed Ghulam Mustafa has been appointed as Assistant Engineer on probation by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India and is posted to the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Executive Engineer, is granted under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave in India for one month with effect from the 18th December 1917, or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. A. Combi, temporary Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Pravara Canals District, vice Mr. Harrison or until further orders.

Mr. F. J. Von Rock, Assistant Engineer, passed, on 23rd November 1917, an examination in Marathi according to the Qualifying Standard.

LINGAYATS AND HINDUISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—The single sentence that was echoed in your yesterday's paper, is enough to give an idea of the hoarse voice of Mr. Sakhare. There is nothing so disgusting to any Lingayat as the sentence "The Lingayats are not Hindus." It is a matter of great regret, that an educated man like Mr. Sakhare should venture to make such a ridiculous statement. If men, whose god is a vedic god whose philosophy is Vedic philosophy who live for Hindustan, who have for Hindustan and who work for Hindustan—if they be not Hindus who else are they? Mr. Sakhare's declaring the Lingayats not to be Hindus is declaring himself not to be a Lingayat. He ought to have thought of the meaning of the word "Lingayat" before he made his "authoritative" statement. His authority seems to be "Mama vakram pranamam." This is the knowledge that he has about his own caste; not to say of his knowledge and his views about the current politics.

Revering in the pride of being one of the first Lingayat M.A.'s Mr. Sakhare has, perhaps, fondly believed that any word from his learned lip would be subject to applause from the Lingayats. But we cannot be so easily deceived. We have loved him enough for his M.A. degree; but there are things which we love more; and they are truth and conscience.

The accounts of meetings held under the presidency of Mr. Chikodi and also of Mr. Pavate and Mr. Kanbli at Belgaum and Hubli respectively and the accounts of meetings held at various places to support the demands of the National Congress and the Moslem League, are evidences enough to show the real attitude of the Jains and the Lingayats towards the subject at hand.

I regret, if there be anything in this letter, which is personal to Mr. Sakhare and others; but I say all this through my good-will towards them and not through any ill motive. I hope they will look upon this as a friendly remark of a true friend—Yours, etc., A.U.M.

A Rangoon message dated Nov. 29, says:—There is published this morning as a supplement to the "Rangoon Gazette" a list of names of non-commissioned officers and men of the second contingent (January to March 1918) selected by the committee for general service under the I.D.F. Act. The list consists of Sergeants, corporals and 181 privates. The waiting list for the second period of service after January, if called upon, consisting of 4 sergeants, 5 corporals and 100 privates is also issued.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The following casualties are announced.—

LONDON, Nov. 10.

KILLED.
Second-Lieut C Bell, Sherwoods.
Major C G Bishop, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H B Dewart, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G H Gallinger, Flying Corps.
Captain J G Harding, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Johnston, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A W McJanet, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut T F Marshall, East Yorkshires.
Lieut J Murray, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut R F Scott, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C H Smith, Garrison Artillery.

Lieut H Sutherland, Field Artillery.
Lieut F T Wakeman, Warwick.
Major J P Wheeler, Field Artillery.
Lieut A S G Williams, Engineers.
PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.
Second-Lieut E Ashworth, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut T W Fletcher, Sherwoods.

DIED OF WOUNDS.
Captain W D Astor, Cambridges.
Lieut W F K Hardman, Engineers.
Second-Lieut P H Jervois, Garrison Artillery.

Second-Lieut W J Paterson, Cambridges.
Second-Lieut R W Stevens, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut L H Whitfield, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.
Second-Lieut F G Proctor, Cheshires.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.
Second-Lieut G E Morse, Welsh Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.
Second-Lieut L C R Alexander, Flying Corps.
Lieut R W Allan, Garrison Artillery.
Major A Q Archdale, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G H Barker, Durhams.

Lieut N E Bartlett, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H C A Blanchard, Londons.
Second-Lieut F C Blissett, Hon. Artillery Company.

Second-Lieut S N Bottrill, Liverpools.
Lieut H E Braine, Manchester Artillery.
Lieut W L Campbell, Durhams.

Captain G L Carroll, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Chilton, Shropshires.
Lieut W J W Cheesman, Sherwoods.

Second-Lieut J B Clark, Service Corps.
Lieut F G Collins, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H C Cray, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut S L Davies, Black Watch.

Major T J David, Horse Artillery.
Captain R G Davis, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut E A Dickens, Garrison Artillery.

Captain J R Drinkwater, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J M Duff, Argyll and Sutherlands.

Second-Lieut C Etherington, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R C Farrell, Field Artillery.
Captain A McRory, Sherwoods.

Second-Lieut E Franks, Field Artillery.
Major R V M Garry, Garrison Artillery.
Captain C H Greene, Shropshires.

Second-Lieut A V A Heald, York and Lancasters.
Lieut G D A Heys, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut J Hopwood, Field Artillery.

Second-Lieut J L C Hirst, Garrison Artillery.
Captain C M Howard, Machinegun Corps.
Captain M Hurdston, Yorkshires.

Second-Lieut S F Hulstone, Machinegun Corps.
Lieut J D Inverarity, Field Artillery.
Major G J Jones, Field Artillery.

Lieut H E Judge, Flying Corps.
Captain T J Kelly, Medicals.
Lieut P Kelsey, Field Artillery.

Second-Lieut C Lant, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Lawrence, East Yorkshires.
Major C P J Layard, Garrison Artillery.

Lieut W P J Lewis, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut R P Llewellyn, Londons.
Second-Lieut J Lowe, Shropshires.

Second-Lieut C S Lyon, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G B MacFarlane, Field Artillery.

Lieut G McGee, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D G McKeand, West Yorkshires.

Captain J McWilliam, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A C Marden, Garrison Artillery.

Lieut J S Meggitt, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F D Morphy, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut P Muller, Field Artillery.

Second-Lieut E O'Connell, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A Philip, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R G Sharn, Field Artillery.

Lieut Col. J W Skirwith, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W M Skirwith, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut W G Smitties, Garrison Artillery.

Second-Lieut N Stephenson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A A Stewart, Garrison Artillery.

Second-Lieut A P Tabor, Bedfordshire.
Lieut F W Tee, Durhams.

Captain A K A B Tervell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J D Thompson, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut G Topp, Garrison Artillery.

Second-Lieut E W Trougher, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G P Turner, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E N Waddington, Field Artillery.

Second-Lieut P Walker, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A Waller, Bedfordshire.
Second-Lieut W W Williams, Cheshires.

Second-Lieut A J White, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut G R White, Field Artillery.
Lieut J E A Whitworth, Field Artillery.

Lieut J E A Whitworth, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Wood, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E F Wright, Londons.

Second-Lieut D W Wright, Bedfordshire.
Captain C Wynne, Medicals.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.
Second-Lieut G P Turner, Field Artillery.
MISSING RELIEVED WOUNDED.

Lieut J N Wilson, Field Artillery.
MISSING.
Second-Lieut E Gammam, Garrison Artillery.

Lieut H B New, Essex.
Second-Lieut J J Shill, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.
Captain S J Lyle, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut V M Bennett, Engineers.

should read V. W.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

KILLED.

Captain A E Bate, Londons.

Lieut E S Chetwood, Londons.

Lieut C F S Cox, Sherwoods.

Captain G Fitzhugh, Yeomanry.

Captain T F Porter, Durhams.

Captain L C T Gate, Bedfordshire.

Lieut K Glaishy, Field Artillery.

Second-Lieut J Haslam, Londons.

Lieut W Hill, Field Artillery.

Second-Lieut A E Howe, Londons.

Second-Lieut E H Jones, Machinegun Corps.

Captain E Kellie, Rifle Brigade.

Lieut R D MacDonald, Field Artillery.

Second-Lieut W H Nokes, South Staffords.

Captain J B Riddell, Medicals.

Second-Lieut D E Roberts, Engineers.

Captain S A Rodney-Ricketts, Field Artillery.

Captain S R Seward, Royal Fusiliers.

Lieut E J Shill, Garrison Artillery.

Second-Lieut A E Tee, Bedfordshire.

Captain J Thomson, Border Regiment.

Second-Lieut D Vanham, Liverpools.

Second-Lieut E Williams, Londons.

Second-Lieut T L Williams, Royal Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut R C Wilmet, Sherwoods.

Second-Lieut W J Young, Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING RELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut H Fearn, East Surrey.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W W Allcorn, East Yorkshires.

Second-Lieut W Damm, Gloucesters.

Second-Lieut W A Edwards, Yeomanry.

Second-Lieut E J Glover, Field Artillery.

Captain R R Jackson, Field Artillery.

Second-Lieut C H Jansing, Bedfordshire.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H C Naylor, Sussex.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieut D J J Radcliffe, Grenadiers.

WOUNDED.

Lieut G W P Abraham, Yeomanry.

Second-Lieut G E Action, Machinegun

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SOERABAIA
SEMARANG
MAKUNG
PINAN
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Second-Lieut C Spooners, Berkshires.
Captain W N Stable, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut W N Stamper, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut W H Statham, Shropshires.
Lieut J E Stevens, Field Artillery.
Captain H Stewart, Durhams.
Lieut G D E Stockdale, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J W Tackin, Bedfordshire.
Second-Lieut H Tomkins, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut E J Wainwright, Engineers.
Second-Lieut B J T Webster, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut C R Wells, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A Whiston, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut A C Whyte, Black Watch.

Major H W Wright, Engineers.
Lieut R J Yeatman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Young, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED MISSING.
Second-Lieut L H Stokes, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED MISSING.
Second-Lieut J D Drummond, Yorks Light Infantry.

MISSING.
Second-Lieut W Davidson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W de C Dodd, Munsters.

Second-Lieut G R Gray, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut N H Kemp, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut P D Montague, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut W L O Parker, Hussars.

Second-Lieut B W Powell, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S W Randall, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R M Smith, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.
Second-Lieut R B Silverwood, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut D E Smith, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut W J Smith, Engineers.

Lieut J W Bumphrey, Yeomanry.
PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.
Second-Lieut R C M Scombe, Manchester

NAVAL CASUALTIES.—KILLED.
Lieut Alexander Allan, Reserve.
Lieut John F Philip, Reserve.



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CASTE REPRESENTATION.

AN ABORTIVE MEETING AT HUBLI.

(From a Correspondent.)

It is now pretty clear that the long-deplored and highly sinister influences of the notorious clique of Belgaum has at last managed to reach the polite and peace-loving town of Hubli also. On the 25th instant a meeting was convened in the Ganesh Path Theatre, ostensibly to support the claims of caste representation but really to detract and slander certain Brahmin leaders of Poona and elsewhere. The meeting was attended by only about three scores of people, although a strong appeal was made in the requisition to all those who supported the principle of caste representation to be present on the occasion.

Mr. Anigundi was in the chair. Mr. Kamblil who has lately earned a certain amount of notoriety in connection with local Municipal politics, opened the proceedings. He spoke for nearly an hour or so and during that period most ably sustained a uniform and vigorous bow of invectives against the Brahmin community. It is earnestly believed in certain quarters that the best heads of the Belgaum clique were at work for a considerable time in the composition of the above piece of rhetoric and when it was ready for the public ear, Mr. Kamblil was chosen as the fittest man to present it to the world. It must be confessed to the credit of Mr. Kamblil that he amply justified his choice. The soiled and crumpled appearance of the manuscript which accompanied him to the platform bore ample evidence to the great and untiring industry of its present owner in committing it to memory. In his attacks Mr. Kamblil was quite decisive and uncompromising. He charged Mr. N. C. Kelkar of Poona with hypocrisy and double dealing. He charged Mr. Baman-gokar, a co-religionist of his and leader of Warad, with ignorance, insolence, presumption and what not. He gave out as his calm and deliberate conviction that the Brahmin portion of the Legislative Council has been and will continue to be uniformly and callously indifferent to the interests of all the communities other than their own. He obstinately went on in this strain for an hour or so although the President more than once asked him to be moderate and at last brought his borrowed rhetoric to a close to the intense relief of all concerned.

Mr. Kamblil's part was not over with the mere recital of rhetoric which is suspected to have originated in Belgaum and which as a matter of fact strongly smells of the rank atmosphere of that place. He had still some more duties, not very glorious duties perhaps, to perform. He had to see that none who refused to see eye to eye with the Belgaum clique towards this complicated problem had an opportunity of addressing the meeting. It must also be said here that there was nothing in the language of the requisition that could possibly be interpreted as barring all those who refused to agree with Mr. Kamblil on this question from being present at the meeting. As soon as Mr. Vahelkar rose to address the meeting Mr. Kamblil became very uneasy and began to whisper in the ears of the President. But the President for a moment preferred to think for himself and Mr. Kamblil's mandali fell flat upon him. So Mr. Vahelkar addressed the meeting with the permission of the President and in spite of Mr. Kamblil's objections. Mr. Vahelkar said that communal representation was welcome on the basis of three principles. Firstly the community in question must be in the minority, secondly its interests in the province must be considerably large, thirdly that education in that community must not be as much as it is desired to be. He was about to show that the Lingayat community could not stand the above three tests when the President asked him to conclude.

After a few others had spoken the meeting came to an abortive close as no formal resolution was put to the vote and passed. All those who were in favour of Mr. Kamblil's opinion were asked to express their approval by cheers. They did not trouble themselves with the votes of those who failed to agree with Mr. Kamblil. During the whole of these proceedings the Fome Rulers behaved themselves with extraordinary restraint and sobriety.

MR. C. R. DAS'S SPEECHES.

Some of the latest pronouncements of Mr. C. R. Das on certain pressing problems facing the country at the present moment have been collected and published in book form by Messrs. Ganesh and Co., of Madras. The little volume comes out at a peculiarly appropriate time when reconstruction of the administrative machinery is in the air. Mr. C. R. Das's utterances have been the subject of considerable notice in that section of the Press led by "The Friend of India." Mr. Das's reference to the obstructionists in his virile address at the Hindu-Mahomedan mass meeting held at Calcutta to protest against the internment of the Ali Brothers is worthy of note as a sample of the vigour and feeling of all his speeches. Here is a striking passage:—

"The difficulty is the European Association. We are used to the tricks of the European Association. In the days of the Boer War, Agitation, we saw what the Anglo-Indians can do. But then, public opinion had hardly been born in this country. Today, again, when the British Government has recognised the policy of self-government, we hear the same uproar. These people who come here to make money, come here penniless, and when they retire, take away thousands and thousands—these people pretend to talk in the name of India when they say that these gentlemen, these honourable gentlemen should not be released because they know that if they are released, they will strengthen the party which seeks self-government, because they know that when Mr. Mohomed Ali comes out, when Bahu Sham Sunder Chakravarty comes out, they will fight shoulder to shoulder for the cause of self-government in this country."

This excellent collection forms a very useful addition to current political literature and should be in the hands of every one who wants to study the Indian situation.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised under the Government of India Notification No. 2255-F. of the 13th October 1917 to issue **Treasury Bills** for six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For six months' Bills Rs. 97-9 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 4.997 per cent.

For nine months' Bills Rs. 96 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5.555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills Rs. 95 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5.263 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

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